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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
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10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 3 Through Express. | No. 5 Local. | No. 7 Through Slow. | No. 9 Local. | No. 11 Through Express. | No. 13 Through Express. | No. 17 Local. | No. 19 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep. | 7.25 | | 8.35 | | 12.25 | 4.10 | | |
| SHEK LUNG .. dep. | 9.40 | | 11.16 | | 1.40 | 5.25 | | |
| Shun Chun .. dep. | 10.25 | 8.05 | 4.30 | 11.45 | 2.25 | 7.10 | 6.15 | 9.05 |
| Sheung Shui .. dep. | — | 8.12 | 4.37 | 11.52 | — | — | 6.22 | 9.13 |
| Fanling .. dep. | — | 8.15 | 4.41 | 11.56 | — | — | 6.25 | 9.16 |
| Taipo Market .. dep. | — | 8.25 | 4.52 | 12.06 | — | — | 6.35 | — |
| Taipo .. dep. | — | 8.32 | 4.58 | 12.11 | — | — | 6.38 | 9.27 |
| Shatin .. dep. | — | 8.44 | 5.12 | 12.24 | — | — | 6.52 | — |
| Yaumati .. dep. | — | 8.55 | 5.23 | 12.35 | — | — | 6.03 | — |
| Hung Hom .. dep. | — | 9.03 | 5.32 | 12.42 | — | — | 7.03 | — |
| KOWLOON .. arr. | 11.05 | 9.05 | 5.35 | 12.45 | 4.00 | 7.50 | 7.05 | 9.52 |

Saturdays and Sundays only.

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | No. 4 Local. | No. 6 Through Express. | No. 8 Through Slow. | No. 10 Local. | No. 12 Through Express. | No. 14 Local. | No. 18 Local. | No. 20 Through Express. | No. 23 Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| Last Ferry leave ....H.K. | 6.35 | 7.55 | 9.15 | 10.15 | 12.55 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 3.15 | 5.05 |
| KOWLOON dep. | 6.50 | 8.05 | 9.30 | 10.28 | 12.10 | 1.28 | 1.48 | 3.30 | 5.18 |
| Hung Hom .. dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.35 | 10.33 | — | 1.32 | 1.52 | — | 5.22 |
| Yaumati .... dep. | 7.00 | — | 9.42 | 10.40 | — | 1.38 | 1.58 | — | 5.27 |
| Shatin .... dep. | 7.11 | — | 9.56 | 10.52 | — | 1.48 | 2.09 | — | 5.39 |
| Taipo ..... dep. | 7.23 | — | 10.09 | 11.04 | — | 2.01 | 2.21 | — | 5.53 |
| Taipo Market dep. | 7.27 | — | 10.15 | 11.08 | — | 2.05 | 2.25 | — | 5.56 |
| Fanling .... dep. | 7.37 | — | 10.32 | 11.17 | — | 2.14 | 2.34 | — | 6.04 |
| Sheung Shui dep. | 7.40 | — | 10.35 | 11.20 | — | 2.18 | 2.37 | — | 6.07 |
| Shun Chun arr. | 7.45 | — | — | 11.26 | — | 2.23 | 2.41 | — | 6.12 |
| dep. | | 8.50 | 11.00 | | 12.55 | | | | 4.16 |
| SHEK LUNG dep. | | 10.35 | 2.10 | | 2.31 | | | | 6.05 |
| CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) .. arr. | | 11.45 | 5.34 | | 3.40 | | | | 7.15 |
| | | | | | Saturdays and Sundays only. | Saturdays only. | Saturdays excepted. | | |

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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| | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 8.20 | 11.25 | 2.50 | Shataukok | dep. | 10.00 | 1.20 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 9.15 | 12.20 | 3.50 | Fanling | arr. | 11.00 | 2.20 | 6.00 |

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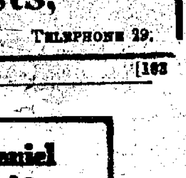
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## THE NEW RUSSIA.

### FROM PRISON INTO UTOPIA.

### THE NEED OF A CORRECTIVE.

[BY C. HAGBERG WRIGHT.]

What will happen in Russia? No one can say with any certainty. The dominant fact of the situation is this—New Russia is a land of visionary thoughts. That is not in the least surprising. For centuries the Russian people has been stifled and depressed. It has had no voice in public affairs; its life has, perforce, developed subterraneously and surreptitiously. Within the last few weeks upheavals in every part of the Russian land have brought to light that obscure and silent work. During the days of repression Russia's life was not stationary. There was real growth, but circumstances made the growth Utopian. Within the established order men found no scope for their thoughts. They saw no possibility of making that order plastic to their thoughts, or of bringing about a new order wherein their thoughts would be at home. What happened? This happened. The thoughts which could not become practical energies in policy or principles in reconstruction went out towards abstract moral conceptions. Because there was no place for those thoughts in the real world around them they grew upwards—towards Dreamland. The predominant facts of Russian life divorced Russian thoughts from Reality, and the thoughts thus exiled into Fantasy are the mind and the hope of New Russia to-day. When Russia stepped forth from her prison she stepped into Utopia, and she has not yet discovered that it is Utopia.

All this is quite natural, but it is embarrassing and dangerous. If it be not corrected Russia will fall away from the great Alliance against barbarism or will stultify the Alliance by an inadequate peace.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Our difficulty is Germany's opportunity, and she has not been slow to use her opportunity. Into the Russian lines German aeroplanes have dropped multiplied forgeries. These purport to be copies of letters from Russian homes to Russian soldiers—letters which fell into German hands when the soldiers to whom they were addressed become prisoners of war. Here is one of those forgeries:—

Dear Soldiers,—You ought to know that Russia would have concluded peace long ago had it not been for England, but we want peace—we are thirsting for it. Working men, who have now the opportunity of making their wishes known, are demanding peace. Nobody has the right to say that the Russian workman is against peace. England has no right to say that. Whatever the outcome of this evil war, we cannot except any gratitude from England. Therefore we must shake ourselves free of England. This is the demand of the people. This is its holy will.

I have nothing more to write. I am well, and hope the same of you.

Your loving brother,

NICOLAE.

Another document of the same kind "deals with the question of Anglo-Russian relations."

Is it just that treaties concluded by the former Russian Government should bind the new Government and the Revolutionary people? Owing to mistakes of the old Government, we are not now masters in our own house—we are still England's servants. But still England troubles herself about our fate? Hardly! Is it thinkable that now, when we have the opportunity of speaking out what we feel, that we shall not rectify this mistake! Is it conceivable that now—when the fate of Russia is in the hands of the people—we shall continue to uphold that covetous beast of prey, England. Let England fight her own battles, but let Russia have peace and rest. There has been enough shedding of blood.

The *Russkoe Slovo* sadly remarks that the Germans are giving themselves much unnecessary trouble, for the same things are being spontaneously written and said by Russians. In the columns of that paper, a well-known Russian writer—Yablonski—propounds an answer.

It is not our official answer—that indeed has very little weight outside lands where the English tongue is native. Yoblonski does not mention—apparently he does not accept—the stately definitions of a moral purpose which dignified our declaration of war. His answer is a forcible piece of *Realpolitik*. It runs thus:—

Let us be quite frank. No nation in the wide world is a Don Quixote. Of course, England is *not* fighting for love of beautiful Russian eyes. She is not fighting because the Germans behaved badly in Belgium. No; from a feeling of humanity the British would like very much to help Belgium, but in this war they are primarily following their own interests. What really matters, however, at this historic moment, is the fact that Russian and British interests coincide. We Russians are fighting to save our skin; Great Britain is fighting to keep Germany from attaining a world-wide hegemony. As we have a common foe, why should we not fight him together? Two fists are good, but surely four are better? No, Britain is not in the least like Don Quixote, but if even one bit of Russian skin can be saved by the help of English guns, why not use that help?

I do not make Yablonski's answer my own, but his answer is adequate, and—what is more—*it shows us the way in which we can best help Russia.*

Russians need no proof that Englishmen stand for domestic freedom. On the other hand, nothing is to be gained by sending workingmen to Russia—with or without credentials from "Labour"—to assure the Russian people that we also are Utopians. We are not Utopians and the Russians know that we are not.

What, then, should we do? We should send to Russia someone with a constructive political mind of the very first order, and his work should be, not (sincerely or sophistically) to minimize our war aims, but to make the common practical interest of the two countries the basis of a large and effective co-operation.

We should not waste time in vain efforts to make Utopian ideas military energies. The practical situation is ultimate, and can be made decisive. New Russia is as much opposed to the *Machtpolitik* of

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## FREIGHT RATES.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular, dated 21st July, state:—

Since we last reported on the 7th inst., the strong tone of our market has been maintained, time fixtures having been negotiated, on the basis of as high as $26 a ton, and it is rumoured that a Norwegian steamer, giving fairly quick delivery, has been fixed for a full year at a rate working out at over $28 a ton. As anticipated, the Saigon/Hongkong rate has firmed somewhat, and tonnage has been fixed at $1, two medium-sized outsiders at $1.05, and 2 small outsiders at $1.10, and also a small Japanese, for a number of trips, at this rate. The fixture is also reported of a medium-sized regular coaster for a dozen roundtrips at $49,000 lumpsum per trip, which would rather tend to show the rate is in the ascendant. At time of going to press, however, charterers are prepared to fix at $1.10 per picul, but owners are standing out at slightly higher figures, $1.15 and $1.20 having been offered but finding no takers.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 26th June, 1917, amount to 479,739 tons as compared with 544,771 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at $3.68 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for July/August shipment.

SAIGON/JAVA, SAIGON/PHILIPPINES, AND SAIGON/JAPAN remain as last reported.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG.—When we last went to press, the rate in this direction stood at about $1.20/$1.05 for inside/outside the bar loading respectively. These figures have since appreciated and tonnage is now required at $1.40 and $1.25 respectively.

NEWCHWANG/CANTON.—No change.

COAL.—Moji/Hongkong, offers have been made at Yen 13½ and have been refused. Yen 14 per ton could doubtless be obtained, there being a certain demand in the market. Moji/Singapore, tonnage is still required; 47/6 has been offered for small tonnage and refused; 50/- could be obtained. Miike-Hongay, a small-sized outsider has been fixed at Yen 16 per ton. No local business is reported.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Miike/Hongay, Yen 16 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD., *nil.*

## A FOUNDER OF SEATTLE'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The remarkable strides in foreign trade achieved by Seattle and other Puget Sound ports during the past few years, and the large number of shipping and foreign trade commercial houses now having headquarters or branches in the Great Northwest section of the Pacific Coast, naturally directs attention to the few men who pioneers Seattle's commercial development, and among these (says the *Pacific Marine Review*) none played a more important or more daring part than Mr. Frank Waterhouse. Indeed, it may be justly said that the efforts of Mr. Waterhouse and a few others paved the way for changing the status of Puget Sound from a provincial arm of the sea to one of the centres of ocean-born commerce known to and seriously considered by every international trader the world over.

In reaching out for business, buying a cargo here and there and taking chances that few cared to follow, Waterhouse blazed the way until the people of Seattle began fully to realize that the city's hopes for a really great future lay on the seas and Seattle began to make marvellous gains in population, wealth and commerce. To-day the firm of Frank Waterhouse & Co. carries on a business practically all over the world. With head offices in Seattle and branches in Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, Portland, Tacoma and San Francisco on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and New York in the East, they carry on a vast shipping, commission and warehousing business, operate docks and coaling plants; have a lighterage business; a coasting freight service; operate lines of steamers from Puget Sound, British Columbia and San Francisco to Vladivostock, Japan, China, Manila and the Strait Settlements.

The Company's interests in the Far East, as our readers know, are represented by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

## FLAMING JUNE OF WAR.

### PLAY BEHIND THE LINES.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS (France).

There is enormous shell-fire along various sectors of our front, the massed guns bursting out on both sides, after spells of quietude, into a fury of high explosive upon places of evil renown—the ground about the six black tree-stumps of Bullecourt and the broken Hindenburg Line along the Cojeul Valley, flaming northwards to Lens and far north as high as the Ypres salient, where never, for nearly three years, has there been any rest for the gunners. So, without much infantry fighting, except quick raids for body-snatching and machine-gun grabbing—up north last night there was a successful attack on the electric power station by Lens, which I saw under heavy bombardment a week or two ago—men are wounded and maimed and killed in sunlight and moonlight, and the Red Cross on many ambulances burns its way along the roads, the dusty, crowded roads of war. Prisoners brought in singly or in small batches which add up to big numbers for a month's bag, are men of broken nerve, who speak with horror of our bombardments, which have smashed up their trenches, and over a belt of country ten miles wide have followed them along the roads into their billets, blown up their ammunition dumps, made hell about their railheads, and buried many of them in their dug-outs. The German artillery retaliates, not in the same measure, but powerful in the number of batteries, and with no lack of ammunition, so that the fires of hate are well fed from their side, and our men have to suffer the abomination of them. It is flaming June—the flaming June of war. Behind the country of shell-craters and barren earth there is a glorious beauty—fields of red clover and fields of golden flowers. The trees are in full leaf, rich and dense, and alight with chestnut and may, grass and buttercups. The wheat is already whitening in the ear for an early harvest, and the roads of war are white with dust, which blows up like smoke in the trail of the moving columns of transport, mules, guns, lorries, and marching men. The troops are powdered so that they seem to wear white masks under their steel hats. Despatch riders, weaving like shuttles through the tangled skeins of the traffic, are grotesque figures, as though they had rolled themselves in flour before mounting their motor bikes. But underneath the dust the faces of our men are burnt to the stain of mahogany. Many of our troops are now wearing shorts, as though going to football fields instead of battlefields, and it gives these boys a fine easy look as they come swinging along under their heavy packs—Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress" did not carry a heavier burden—with the sweat making runnels down their faces in the heat of the day. Their lips are too dry to whistle. Wayside notices of "English here sold hear" are mocking words to men whose thirst must wait for the end of a march. Behind the batteries in action the gunners work stripped to the waist, and their skin is bronzing to the colour of ripe wheat. From fields away from the zone of fire, yet not beyond earshot of the guns, and behind white-washed cottages and smouldering old barns, which are the billets of British soldiers resting between one battle and another, there comes all day long, until the evening shadows creep down the tree trunks and stretch across the meadows, the sound of music.

LONDON'S LADS.

I followed the music yesterday through an old French archway and past a midden and between two rows of Nissen huts like caravans without their wheels, and came into a field where one of the bands was playing. My guide was a young officer of the Kensingtons. "Do you know Iverna Gardens?" he asked—who has been in every great battle since the autumn of 1914, including this last great battle. He knows all there is to know and it is a good deal, about the Ypres salient and Neuve Chapelle and Hébuterne, and the big push last July—when he went over at Gommecourt, and was left alone with a poor remnant of his men, when all his brother officers had fallen—and about High Wood, when there were dreadful days for London men, and "Lousy" Wood, when there were worse days. He talked like an old, old soldier, very wise in war and—can you believe it?—he is now 19 years of age. With this young Napoleon of Kensington I went through the French farmyard and into the field where the band was playing, and there all around the field were those men of London whose fighting I described a week or two ago. Do you remember the machine gun fire they had to face, and the storm of shells that were flung over them, and the way they stuck it out in the frightful hours when medical officers and stretcher bearers worked in light and darkness, while young subalterns with handfuls of men attacked the German machine-gun emplacements, and stormed their way through the German lines, and held lines of shell-holes against heavy counter-attacks. It is only recent history, but yesterday, while the band played, it was forgotten. This was the sports day of the London men, and they were making the most of its peace and sunshine and laughter, making the most of every glorious minute of it. Laughter and cheers swept continuously along all sides of that hollow square about the playing field. They laughed and cheered mightily at a bicycle race between padres and doctors riding on French boneshakers over rough ground, and won by a long-legged Church of England padre who has walked with them on many a field of battle and comforted them in body and soul in many hours of horror with a fine devotion and utter truthfulness of spirit, which will have nothing to do with falsity, which slurs over the frightful conflict between Christian ideals and the devilries of war, so that his men go to him with their doubts and despairs, and find a human, honest, understanding heart. A close second to him was a

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

barbarism as we are—it is the brutal negation of all that New Russia thinks and feels. Further, German supremacy on the Continent would be a disaster for us all, but it would be a greater disaster for Russia than for England. These are primary facts, and they can be made predominant facts, but to make them predominant is work for a first-rate mind. Let the Government act at once. We cannot afford to lose a moment.

In a striking "Easter Message" the distinguished novelist Merejkovsky attempts to "link the resurrection of Russia with the resurrection of Christ—the Red Egg with the Red Flag."

We have not yet seen the Risen Christ, but we have already seen the great earthquake, and the stone rolled away from the sepulchre, and the guards who became as if dead, and the Angel with a countenance like lightning—the Angel of the Revolution—who said unto us, "Christ is risen!"

Thus does his message end. But is that really the last word? No. The Resurrection was not followed by the millennium. We read of a Descent of the Spirit, and of a Visible Society wherein the power of the Resurrection gradually subdued unto itself "the wills and affections of sinful men," and gradually prepared the hearts of men to be "living stones" in the everlasting city of God.

So must it be in Russia. The Word must become Flesh! Utopian ideas must lay aside their abstractness and must submit their truth to the gradual approximations which alone are possible within historical conditions. It will not be easy for the Russian people thus to domicile their thoughts—nothing could help them more effectively than large fellowship with us in a common effort determined by that supreme need which the war has made common to us and them.—*The Times.*

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, for 1916 states that the Profit and Loss Account stands as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Balance of the Profit and Loss Account after deduction of Dividend paid in May, 1916, was | | £865,554 |
| Carried from Fire Account | £398,589 | |
| Carried from Members' Life Profits Account | 19,914 | |
| Carried from Marine Account | 98,067 | |
| Carried from Personal Accident Account | 6,708 | |
| Carried from Employers' Liability Account | 21,856 | |
| Carried from Miscellaneous Insurance Account | 57,102 | |
| Exchange | 2,044 | |
| | | 604,880 |
| Interest not carried to other Accounts | | 136,079 |
| | | £1,606,513 |
| *Less:*— | | |
| Interim Dividend paid in November last | £127,452 | |
| Account paid on 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock for 1916 | 25,248 | |
| Amount paid on 4 per cent. "Thames and Mersey" Debenture Stock for 1916 | 13,972 | |
| Amount written off Investments | 396,538 | |
| Transferred to Investment Fluctuation Fund | 245,000 | |
| Transferred to Staff Pension Fund | 15,000 | |
| Income Tax | 116,937 | |
| | | 940,147 |
| | | £666,366 |
| Out of this the Directors propose:— To pay a further Dividend of 12/- per Share, less Income Tax, absorbing | | 119,486 |
| Leaving a Balance of | | £546,880 |

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Uniform.—White with Helmets.

Friday, July 27th.—No. 1 Section, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Monday, July 30th.—No. 2 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31st.—No. 1 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, August 2nd.—No. 3 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m.

Friday, August 3rd.—Route March, Statue Square at 6 p.m. All ranks will attend.

BAND PRACTICES.

Band Practice on Friday, July 27th, and Monday, July 30th. No exemption will be granted except by the undersigned.

(Signed) J. W. FRANKS,
Acting D.S.P. (R.).

25th July, 1917.

Roman Catholic padre, to whom his own men are devotea, because he also has courage and sympathy. Years ago I met him on another lawn, when another band was playing to crowds of boys who have learnt their last lesson—so many of them—in the grim school of war. Cheers rang out again, roars of laughter. There was a 100 yards race between field officers, and a colonel won it, panting to a fine finish. There was a tremendous tug-of-war, deliriously exicting.

AN IMITATION "DERBY."

But the great event of the afternoon was an imitation Derby, with comic characters, including a real jockey, a Red Indian chief in full war paint, "Pyjamas Percy," and "Widow Twanky," in clothes borrowed from a lady of his billet, with a white umbrella, with which he strolled down the course making insulting remarks to the crowd. All the spirit of London was here, all its cockney humour, on this field of France behind the battle-line. Some of them were having an uproarious time round some comrades acting as imaginary bookmakers, with all the patter of Epsom Downs. "Four to one on the field!" "Five to one bar one!" "Don't forget the old firm!" "Will you have a favourite, sir, or an outsider," "If you can't pay in cash, pay in iron rations; Woodbines will be accepted as paper money!" "Queer, isn't it?" said a man by my side. "In the last show that fellow was buried by a shell-burst. And that other chap—he's a comic lad—killed three Germans single-handed." The man by my side drew me apart a little, and spoke of his wife and children, and of old London, which is such a long way off, and of the war, which seems to last for ever. "We hope and hope for the end," he said, "but it seems a long way off. Days like this are good," he added. "One forgets what one has been through, and the things that are coming. It does the men a power of good. They just fling themselves into all the fun while it lasts. People at home don't understand. They don't understand."

One of the imaginary bookmakers came to me with a box of snuff. "Take a pinch, sir, my missus and I always used to enjoy a little snuff between the races on Derby Day. I learned the habit in a biscuit factory down Farringdon-road." I took a pinch, and all the men laughed loudly because I sneezed with violence. Red Indian's horse was scattering the crowd by buck jumping demonstrations, and laughter rose all the time above the music of the band. The colonel smiled, and said, "This is what helps us to carry on. We should never have got as far in this war without a sense of humour." On the way back I went into an old barn which had been made into a chapel. Shafts of light struck aslant the twisted beams. An old peasant woman came outside and held out a bunch of peonies as a love gift to the London men. Along the roads again white dust swirled about the troops on the march going up to the lines again after such a day as this, when war was forgotten in the playing fields.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The grateful thanks of every Service man are, I am sure, extended to "Justice" and to you for your outspoken and practical espousal of his cause.

Whilst Privates and Gunners, N.C.Os., and W.Os.—especially those who are married—are undoubtedly hard hit by the present high rate of exchange, yet, in proportion, almost equally hard is the lot of the Officer, especially those in the junior ranks.

The instance of a man after promotion receiving less pay than he did before is true in at least two cases of Officers now stationed in the Colony.

In the case of one married Officer, the Head of a Department, in the month of February last his total pay, including all allowances at the official rate of the dollar (which was then 2s. 4½d.), amounted to $326; whilst in the same month a Chinese civilian subordinate employed in another Department, and paid in dollars, received $322, or only $4 less than the Head of a Department. If this Officer had been living anywhere but in the Peak district his February income of $326 would have been reduced to $284, or $38 less than the Chinese civilian subordinate! This Officer has to find his own quarters.

The official dollar has now risen to 2s. 6⅞d. Fortunately there are no more 28-day months for some time to come, but there are 30-day months, and things are getting desperate. Can something be done, and quickly?—I am, sir, Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Much satisfaction has been given to Service men in general by your timely leader in your issue of Monday last under the above heading, and, whether any good result therefrom or not, the fact that their hardships, etc., have been made public in no uncertain manner is appreciated.

Without wishing to traverse old ground, it can at once be stated that it is scandalous that men are compelled to serve on a bare pittance of a dollar or so a week, out of which postage-stamps, cleaning materials, etc., have to be defrayed. Why, the Chinese Coolie Corps is better paid, and the much vaunted British prestige, of which we hear so much, is piffle so far as Jack and Tommy are concerned, and it has always been so.

With the discontent now being openly expressed it is imperative that drastic action be at once taken to bring about relief. The lower ranks have been held for too long as a pawn in the game of retrenchment, and this disgust can better be imagined than described over the somewhat recent utterances of some of our politicians that the dollar has not increased to such an extent as to cause any material difference. Are these people in a position to know? One gets tired of cant and official phraseology that form too prominent a part in our daily lives.

Military expenditure is practically borne by Colonial Contributions at this station, a fact which surely gives the Colonial Government a right to a voice in the matter, and, since it has been stated that the men's grievances are not sufficiently brought to notice by the Naval and Military authorities, probably the local Government could be prevailed upon to take the matter up with the Home Officials?

Meanwhile, perhaps the Postmaster-General might consider the question of allowing Service men's letters to be despatched free of charge, a concession which obtains at Singapore and other places; and probably the amusement places, Tramway Companies and Star Ferry Company would have the generosity to make a further slight reduction in their respective scale of charges. Any action in this direction would be appreciated, and it would be the means of brightening the sorry plight of the lower ranks.

In conclusion, the lot of some of the married people here is too gruesome for words.—Yours faithfully,

DESPERATION.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1917.

[We understand that the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, as representing the chief civilian interests of the Colony, have taken up the matter of the great hardship suffered by the officers and men of the Military and Naval Service station here who are paid in sterling at the present abnormal high rate of exchange, and that a telegram has been despatched to the Prime Minister on the subject. Any readjustment that may be made should, of course, be retrospective.—ED., *H.D.P.*]

## THE PAY OF THE FORCES IN HONGKONG.

The Service Dollar, so they say,
Has got to go a darned long way;
To buy the soldiers' cigarettes,
To stand his drinks, and pay his debts.
(To be in debt must surely be
His chronic state financially).
I think it is a crying shame,
To give it quite the mildest name,
It really is full ten times worse,
But then one gets on to a curse.
These men have thrown up everything
To serve their Country and their King,
And, happening on this Colony,
They're up against it, don't you see?
India, Ceylon and Singapore,
All give the soldiers something more;
Silver advancing makes no odds,
But does it not out here—ye gods!
Now what's the remedy, you say,
How to augment the soldiers' pay?
If we write home to Government
Our patience will be fully spent
Before the trouble can be righted.
Let all the taipans sign a wire
Expressing their undying ire,
Suggest Exchange be fixed and stay
At one and nine for Tommy's pay;
Not only Tommy, but all ranks
From Privates to the utmost "Swanks."
Get on to it without delay
And write a leader up to-day!

V.C.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### MISSING BRASS.

A Chinese who was charged with the theft of various pieces of brass from a launch at Taikoo Dockyard was remanded in custody for more enquiries to be made into the affair.

### GENEROUS EMPLOYERS.

When a Chinese was charged with the theft of an engine-room telegraph chain and a brass hasp from a launch on which he was employed as cook, the owners of the launch came forward and stated that the launch was undergoing repairs, and what had happened was a very small affair, and they did not wish to prosecute the cook.

Mr. Wood thereupon discharged the man.

### "CIGARETTES."

Mr. Wood fined a Chinese $100, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, for being in possession of 1.44 taels of prepared Government opium.

It was stated by the *lukong* who arrested the man on a wharf just as he was leaving for Canton that the opium was hidden in four packets of cigarettes. The tops and bottoms of the cigarettes protruded quite innocently from the packets, but that portion of the cigarettes which ordinarily would have been covered by the packets contained opium.

The defendant put forward the old excuse that the "cigarettes" were handed to him by a friend to take on board the boat.

### ASSAULT.

Two men appeared before Mr. Wood charged with assaulting the ricsha coolie of a Parsee broker of 18, Ice House Street.

It appeared from the evidence that the broker was conveyed to 27, Hillier Street, and the coolie waited outside with the ricsha. Eventually four coolies, pushing a truck on which was a large case, came along in a haphazard sort of way. Fearing that they would run into his ricsha the ricsha coolie told the other coolies to be careful. Some words ensued, and this led to blows, the truck coolies beating the ricsha coolie with bamboo poles. Hearing the noise, the broker came out of the house, saw what was happening, and arrested two of the coolies. He then despatched his own coolie for a policeman, and Sergt. Pitt arrived on the scene and took the coolies to the police station, the other two having made good their escape.

In answer to the charge, the men denied that they were the coolies who had committed the assault, but as the broker and the ricsha coolie were quite sure of their identity, the Magistrate convicted and imposed fines of $10 each.

### WAR CHARITIES.

A further donation of four cases of smoking tobacco has been received from Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., Manila, for the use of the wounded in England. This generous gift will be distributed, as before, by the War Charities Committee's representative in London.

An Army Order just issued states that General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at home may grant permission to officers to wear plain clothes when on leave away from their stations, and at their stations when not on duty, for purposes of athletic exercise for which a special dress is necessary. Otherwise uniform will be worn by all ranks at all times during the continuance of the war. Officers at home on leave from abroad may wear plain clothes except when visiting the War Office, the Headquarters of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces, or of any subordinate commands at home.

## WEST RIVER STEAMER ATTACKED.

### EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT CANTON.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, the *Sainam*, a river steamer belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company was passing the Point when she was struck by an exceptionally heavy gale, and despite the efforts of the Captain and crew, the vessel was driven on a small spit jutting out into the centre of the river. To make matters worse the Sampan Chow light, which normally affords sufficient light to navigators of the river, warning them of the spit, was obscured, for some reason, and the *Sainam* went aground.

No sooner had the ship grounded than a hail of bullets swept over her. At first these were out of range, but as the gunners on each side of the spit became better acquainted with the position of the vessel, the fire became more accurate, until at length they struck the decks in every part. It appeared that the fire was coming from two Chinese forts on either side of the spit, and the ship and those aboad her were in an extremely uncomfortable position.

The plight of the vessel was bad enough without this added danger, as her bottom had been nearly torn out and she was making water rapidly but, to make matters very much worse, the officers and crew were impeded from carrying out work which would relieve their position. With bullets flying in all directions and striking the ship at intervals, it would have been courting death to attempt to pull the vesel off from her precarious position at this juncture. Then the Chinese crew became panic-stricken, and, scrambling over the side, they waded ashore, leaving Capt. Galt and Capt. Connor, the only two Europeans on the ship, to shift for themselves. Though the position was becoming worse instead of better, and in spite of the fact that the rifle fire increased, the officers saw that something had to be done, and that quickly, if they were to come out of the heavy fire alive. Both Captain Galt and Captain Connor, at much personal risk, and by much strategy, secured blue lights and rockets. The blue lights were hoisted as a sign of distress and rockets were fired. It was while Captain Connor was holding a rocket in his hand that he had a very nasty experience and a narrow escape from death. He was about to launch the rocket when a bullet sped through the air and, striking the rocket, knocked it out of his hand. Later, during the uneven fight, he had in his hand an enamel washing bowl and this too was shot out of his hands, there being no less than three bullet holes in it.

The *Sainam* was forced to remain in this unhappy position for several hours, after which other river boats came to the rescue, despite the fact that the firing had not ceased. However, it was sometime before those in authority realised that they had been firing on a British vessel flying the British flag.

It seems that the soldiers at the forts concerned, the Chuen Pi and Bocca Tigris forts, were of the opinion that the *Sainam* was a transport from the North and was about to land Northern troops.

The *Sainam* is now in Taikoo Dockyard for repairs. The woodwork of all the decks is riddled with bullets, and many of the cabins have been perforated in numerous places, showing the precarious position in which the occupants of the boat were throughout the bombardment.

## BIG FIRE IN JERVOIS STREET

### FOUR STOREY BUILDING GUTTED.

About 3.35 a.m. yesterday the Hongkong Fire Brigade received a call to 99, Jervois Street, where a four storey building was found to be enveloped in flames.

The ground floor of the building was used as a medicine shop, the next two floors were occupied as dwellings, and the top floor was used as a Chinese school. The building was doomed, and all that the firemen could do was to prevent the flames spreading to adjoining buildings. In this they were successful.

The premises where the fire occurred were completely gutted. The fire is said to have originated in a cockloft on the ground floor, at the rear of the shop, and was caused by some medicine, which was being dried, accidentally catching fire. The premises were insured in various companies for sums amounting to $29,000. The damage is estimated at $32,000.

## "THE CAMEOS" AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

A visit to the Victoria Theatre, whilst "The Cameos" occupy the stage, can be thoroughly recommended as a tonic for lifting the depression which the heavy rains during the hot season invariably occasion. For two hours, at any rate, the mind is distracted from the dull and gloomy surroundings. The Company comprises about a dozen artistes, and between them they provide an entertainment which is dainty, attractive and pleasing in every way. For the most part the programme consists of songs, but they are songs with "catchy" tunes, well sung, and they go with a swing. Occasionally a short sketch has also been presented, but the songs, duets, and concerted numbers, with an interlude of an eccentric dance or two, have been found to be more popular with the audiences, and it is improbable that the sketches will be continued. Mr. Athol Tier, who possesses that power—of inestimable value to the present-day comedian—of twisting his body into all manner of weird postures, is an entertainment in himself. He is a combination of George Formby and Alfred Lester, and, although it is not suggested that he has the mirth-provoking ability of either of those famous lights of the music-hall stage, he would most certainly prove a valuable acquisition to any concert party and is unquestionably a tower of strength to the "Cameos." The Company, however, is a good all-round one, and its repertoire is extensive enough to permit of practically a complete change of programme each evening. The two hours' relaxation which it provides is well worth the money spent.

## THE SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE

### CONTEMPT OF COURT.

### "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS" PROSECUTED.

Arising out of the case in which Dr. Marsh, of Shanghai, obtained £5000 damages for libel from Mr. Hayley Morriss, Mr. Owen Mortimer Green, the Editor of the *N.-C. Daily News*, was prosecuted for Contempt of Court in the Supreme Court, Shanghai, on July 19th for writing and publishing a leading article under the title of "Juries and the Public" in which comment was made upon the excessive amount of such damages.

The Editor of the *N.-C. Daily News* was under the impression, when he wrote the article, that litigation was concluded. Now a new trial has been ordered to decide the question of damages, and the article, it is alleged, was calculated to prejudice the proceedings still pending.

Mr. R. N. Macleod, who appeared for the plaintiff, referring to the article in question, said the verdict was described as "appalling." The leader continued. "That was also the general opinion five minutes after the case had closed," "Few people were not astounded at the figure which the jury fixed."

Then followed something rather more serious:—

"The point which must have struck most people was that no kind of allowance appears to have been made by the jury for Mr. Morriss's motives, although it is an every-day occurrence in law courts for the reasons underlying an offence to be taken into consideration when the penalty has to be adjudged. It is obvious that Mr. Morriss had nothing to gain by attacking Dr. Marsh."

And at the top of the next column:—

"No attempt was made to rebut the evidence for the plaintiff, especially regarding conversations that passed on the telephone, although, from a statement by Mr. Morriss's counsel at the hearing of the appeal, it would seem there was something to be said on the other side also."

"In respect of damages, we venture to think that all Dr. Marsh desired was public vindication of his character. Indeed, he showed as much by the arrangement that he made with the other two defendants."

That was comment in a certain sense and might be read perfectly properly, said counsel, but would it necessarily be read in that sense by people just going through the article? It was practically telling the public that the plaintiff did not seek substantial damages.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, who was for the respondent, said that if the Court was of opinion that, although there had been a contempt, it was a contempt of a more or less technical nature, the Court would not proceed to committal. The jurisdiction for committal was only exercised in the Court's discretion and if the contempt was not a serious one and was of a more or less trivial character, then the Court would discourage applications of this sort and would not punish the defendant even though an offence had been committed. The respondent he pointed out, had filed an affidavit in which he admitted that he had made a mistake and counsel submitted that he had gone no further than that. He frankly said he would not have written the article if he had realized that there was a possibility of a new trial actually taking place and he never contemplated for one moment that a new jury would be empanelled.

The case was heard by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Mr. Skinner Turner. They considered the article was a contempt and said they proposed to deal with it by fine. Judgment, however, was reserved.


INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741).

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S - - -

- - RAINCOATS



FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

$35.00 to $75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.



No. 3, Large ... $4.50 per 100 or 2.30 „ 50

No. 4, Medium... $3.60 per 100 or 1.85 „ 50

No. 5, Small ... $3.20 per 100 or 1.65 „ 50

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day.

An absolutely first quality Cigarette.

Recommended by all connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. | KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE. | LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE | A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1

The Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 314

—:o:—

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOLOSHES

AND

HEAVY FOOTWEAR

FOR

THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.

[89

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

No. 53 of 1914.

*Re* The TUNG KEE and WING KEE Firms, lately carrying on Business at Nos. 47, 48 and 49, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid. Stevedores, etc.

A Final Dividend of $5.50 per cent. has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned Dividend may be received at the Offices of Messrs PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of July, 1917, or on any subsequent day during office hours.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bills of Exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.

J. HENNESSEY SETH, F.S.A.A., Trustee.

[877

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy.

Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, and should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience.

A knowledge of Police duties and Hindustani are essential qualifications. Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will asume office on the 1st November, 1917.

The maximum salary to be paid to such "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" shall be $250.00 Amoy currency per month with an annual increase of $25.00 per month to a final maximum of $300.00 per month.

The term of Agreement will be three years.

Uniform, Quarters, Fuel and Light and Medical Attendance will be provided.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF POLICE INSPECTOR," addressed to the Chairman, KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy, and should reach Amoy not later than September 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council,
T. W. DOBINSON,
Secretary, K.M.C.

[878

LOST.

BLACK and TAN AIREDALE DOG, wearing spike collar, answers to "MIKE." Finder please communicate with—
R. M. DYER,
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
Queen's Buildings.

[871

FINAL NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT 1916,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF HILLS MENKE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, ENEMY SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS by Order made by the Board of Trade dated the 4th December, 1916, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act the business carried on in the United Kingdom of the above-named HILLS MENKE & COMPANY, LTD., of 154, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, Merchants, was ordered to be wound up, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any persons Claiming to be Creditors of the said Business carried on by the said HILLS MENKE & COMPANY, LIMITED, who have not already sent in their Claims are required to send by prepaid post to HAROLD ARTHUR SHARP, of 120, Colmore Row, Birmingham, England, Chartered Accountant (The Controller appointed by the said Order), on or before the 2nd October, 1917, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their Debts or Claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1917.

HAROLD A. SHARP.

Witness to the Signature of the said HAROLD ARTHUR SHARP
ALFRED C. JAQUES, Solicitor,
Birmingham, England.

[874

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6½ per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917 [869

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.

[894

## INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE CAMEOS

AT 9 15 P.M.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

EVERY NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Prices $3, $2 & $1.

(Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit.)

[867

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [829

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

58

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shameen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 63.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

[806

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

[28

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[838

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

767

WANTED.

A NICE ROOM with Bathroom and Verandah (Furnished or Unfurnished), with or without board.

Kennedy Road or Macdonnell Road level preferred.

Box 232,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[873

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained,

Consisting of:—

HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "cretonne covers," teakwood curio cabinets, bookcases, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top wash-stands, teakwood wardrobes and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites, including one large enamelled bath.

ALSO

Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, latest designs, a number of plants in pots and one MOUTRIE'S PIANO in first class condition.

On view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

[862

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19,

IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $35.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

[897

FOR SALE.

YACHT, Gael Class, and quantity of spare gear. Just overhauled. $200.

Apply—
"YACHT,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[872

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to scrap-iron price.

Please address enquiries to—
"K.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[776

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 26th inst, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1917. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [24

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and $1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12

DEATHS.

HUTCHINSON.—At The Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on July 20th, HENRY LESLIE HUTCHINSON, aged 37 years.

LAING.—At Johannesburg, South Africa, on May 27th, WILLIAM F. LAING, late Chief Officer S.S. *Hanyang*.

RICHARDSON.—At the McTyeire School, No. 1, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, on July 19th, HELEN LEE RICHARDSON, principal of the McTyeire School.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. A. P. PEREIRA and family wish to convey their sincere thanks to their many friends for expressions of sympathy and condolence in their recent bereavement and for the beautiful floral tributes sent.

[876

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26TH JULY, 1917.

## A DISCOVERY OF THE WAR

IT is many years since the late W. S. GILBERT gave his humorous advice to those who aspired to control the British Empire's first line of defence. "Stick close to your desk and never go to sea, and then you'll be the ruler of the Queen's Navee" was obviously a friendly gibe at the successful business man and Cabinet Minister, Mr. W. H. SMITH, whose outstanding characteristic was industry of the type commended by Dr. SAMUEL SMILES. Since those days we have had a long and unbroken succession of politicians as First Lords of the Admiralty. During the past three years Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, and Sir EDWARD CARSON have been installed, in turn, at Whitehall. The latest occupant of the position, who, at one leap, came prominently before the citizens of the British Empire only a few days ago, is Sir ERIC CAMPBELL GEDDES. Nothing more romantic has been sketched in fiction than the rapid rise of this remarkable man, who is now only forty-one years of age—probably the youngest First Lord, except Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, who was thirty-seven when he received the appointment.

With the exception of Colonel ROOSEVELT there is probably no other man prominently connected with the war and its politics who has had a more interesting career than GEDDES. At the age of about fifteen a little bullet-headed boy, with a marked Scots' inflexion in his voice, went to the Oxford Military College. The shade of the late Dr. SMILES will be shocked to learn that, although very good tempered, the lad was not very fond of his books. He is described by the master who taught him mathematics as "stolid." After leaving school, he became a lumberman in the southern States of America. Later on, he operated the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and afterwards engaged in railway work in India. When the war broke out he was assistant general manager of the North-Eastern Railway, and it is very probable that his duties in that capacity brought him prominently to the notice of the Government. In the year 1916 he was one of four deputy directors at the Ministry of Munitions, and was sent to France to organise our railway transport. A few months ago he was knighted, and it was then that many people heard of him for the first time. Very few, probably, took any particular notice of an unfamiliar name, and it was with general surprise that the announcement was received of his recent inclusion in the Cabinet in the extremely responsible position of First Lord of the Admiralty. No mention of his name appears even in the 1916 edition of "Who's Who," although that useful book of reference finds space for several of the most prominent residents in Hongkong. Though the actual responsibility of the First Lord may not be so great, so far as the general strategy of the war is concerned, as it was before the formation of a special War Cabinet, it must still be very considerable, for the command of the sea is vital to the Empire and the problems connected with it were never more difficult.

The selection made by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is a daring one, but past events have shown that the present Prime Minister is remarkably successful in the experiments which he makes. This is not the first time since the war that the Cabinet has included men who previously had never been in political life. Lord KITCHENER's appointment, for example, was a break with the old traditions. Mr. FISHER went from the administration of the University of Sheffield recently to become Minister of Education and he has won all-round approval. Sir ALBERT STANLEY had never sat in the House of Commons until he was made President of the Board of Trade, for which office his experience as managing-director of several London transit companies rendered him well qualified. The Prime Minister, of course, obtained a first-hand knowledge of the capacity of the deputy directors while he was head of the Ministry of Munitions, and the remarkable success of that department must be attributed, in large measure, to the Minister's choice of his assistants.

From the beginning of hostilities the public has naturally been interested in the personalities of the war. We have seen the world figures emerging into prominence and we have wondered if their reputations would survive the terrific strain of the rocking of the world. The Germans promptly seized upon HINDENBURG as their hero, and they still repose faith in his military genius. In the Balkans VENIZELOS has added to his fame. In America it has seemed at times as if President WILSON would finally mar his reputation, but to-day everyone, except our enemies, hails him as one of the great leaders of the world. In the British Empire both Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and General SMUTS seem assured of a niche in the temple of fame, and Mr. HUGHES, of Australia, will probably also be remembered. Sir ERIC GEDDES has yet to make his reputation. The position which he occupies is most jealously watched by sleepless critics, who, with the best of motives, will be quick to expose the slightest weakness in administration. The new First Lord, however, starts with one very great advantage over his predecessors in the fact that he has no political opponents, and this may, in part, explain his appointment. We are sanguine that the man who adventured in the Americas and India will supply that driving force to the Admiralty which is so necessary if we are to destroy the underwater menace to our commerce and the above-water raiders on our shores.

Major C. E. Evans, R.E., who, as a Captain, was stationed in Hongkong, has been mentioned in the latest despatches from Sir Douglas Haig.

Captain (Acting Major) L. J. Jolly, R.G.A., formerly a lieutenant in the 88th Company R.G.A., has been mentioned in despatches for good work in France.

The mistress of a junk has reported to the police that during the squally weather about 5.30 a.m. on Tuesday, her fifteen-year-old daughter accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop Pozzoni that special intercession services will be held in all the Catholic Churches in the Churches in the Colony on the occasion of the third anniversary of the war. The services in the Cathedral will be held on Friday, August 3rd, and on Sunday, the 5th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Pork Dealers' Guild, $200; Chau Siu Ki, $100; Tso Yam Chi, $100; S. W. Ts'o, $100; Fung Ping Shan, $100; Kwok Siu Lan, $100; and Mok Tso Chun, $100.

The wedding was solemnized at Shanghai, on July 20th afternoon of Capt. H. E. Morton, the managing director of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., to Miss Mary Jane Free, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Free of Shanghai. Miss Vera Pearson was the bridesmaid and Mr. Dan Wilson, manager of the Standard Oil Co.'s branch at Zakkou, was the best man.

A grant from the Services' Entertainment Fund, and kind assistance from Mr. A. Hon, enabled the Garrison Military Police to hold a bathing picnic on Tuesday, when, in spite of the gloomy weather, a very enjoyable time was spent. The party, with Garrison Sergt.-Major Hurle in charge, proceeded to Stanley, where all went ashore. The Sergt.-Major, who possesses an excellent knowledge of the historical associations of the place, was an able guide, and the men were extremely interested in the old Barrack Square, the poisoned well, the Cemetery, etc. After bathing and boating, the party proceeded round the island, an excellent tea being provided *en route*.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING,

DESPATCHED, July 24th, 10.45 p.m.
DELIVERED, July 25th, 11.45 a.m.

ACTING PRESIDENT TO GO TO PEKING.

Feng Kuo-chang, the Acting President, leaves for Peking on Thursday.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RAISE LOAN FROM JAPAN.

The Finance Minister's attempts to raise a loan from the Japanese Banks has failed owing to objections raised by the Consortium.

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

The Customs surplus is now sufficient to meet the interest on the Reorganisation Loan.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

Li Yuan Hung has intimated that he will resign again.

Feng Kuo Chang has been urged by the Tukuns to go to Peking, and Tan Chi Sui has wired him to the effect that the opposition of the minority is not considerable.

The Ministry of Finance has presented $100,000 to Li Yuan-Hung, as a gift.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

July 25th, 10.15 a.m.

Typhoon in about 116deg. long E. and 21deg. lat. N., direction unknown.

# THE WAR.

## SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

## BRITAIN'S WAR FINANCE.

### RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT.

## ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR.

*Franco-Belgian Front*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FRENCH ATTACKS.

#### LOST GROUND REGAINED.

PARIS, July 25th.

A *communiqué* says:—This morning we vigorously counter-attacked the enemy who, since the hard fighting of the 22nd, had occupied the first line trenches on the Casemates and California Plateaux. The attack was carried out with extraordinary dash and gave brilliant results despite a desperate defence. Our soldiers recaptured the whole of the lost ground on California, except a small work, which was completely destroyed, in the north-west salient, which both sides abandoned. We threw out the enemy on Casemates from all the elements he held, and even advanced our line at several points. German counter-attacks on the reconquered trenches were wholly unsuccessful. The artillery duel has been active in Champagne on the left of the Meuse.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### BRITISH RAIDS.

#### AERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made four successful raids eastward and north-eastward of Ypres. Enemy raiders entered our trenches eastward of Laventie, but were driven out. Another party succeeded in raiding a sap eastward of Givenchy and La Bassee.

Our aeroplanes have continued to successfully co-operate with the artillery. Raiding squadrons dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodromes, depots and rail junctions. They encountered fewer German aeroplanes, but brought down three and drove down three. None of ours are missing.

We successfully raided westward of Havrincourt, eastward of Vermelles and westward of Hollebeke.

### THE FIGHT FOR CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, July 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the fresh attack on Chemin-des-Dames on the 22nd, says:—The enemy had given battle on a large scale practically every second day since the 20th, when the French captured the position. The attack was the most powerful since the 3rd. It opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from a tremendous accumulation of guns which lasted an hour over ten miles. The infantry attacked covered two miles, being directed against the Casemates and California Plateaux. The attempt on the Casemates failed, but the *Stosstruppen* troops gained a foothold in the first line of part of California, after a tremendous struggle. The fight was progressing at eventide.

### GERMAN CLAIMS.

#### UNPRECEDENTED ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, July 24th.

A wireless German official message says:—There has been an artillery duel in Flanders day and night, unprecedented in its intensity. The enemy's thrusts are increasing. The French re-attacked unsuccessfully at Chemin-des-Dames. We repulsed 21 French attacks in the past few days. We penetrated Courtiere Wood, and inflicted heavy losses.

### ENEMY ATTACKS.

#### REPULSED BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, July 24th.

A *communiqué* says:—There were violent bombardments at night-time in the region north-west of Braye-en-Laonnais. Two enemy attempts to reach our lines were repulsed by our fire. We compelled an assaulting detachment north of Nancy to fall back to their own trenches, with serious losses. An enemy attack between Cerny and Ailles was without result. The artillery struggle has continued in a violent manner in the sector before Craonne, notably on the California Plateau.

*The Near East.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### KUT GUNS RECAPTURED.

LONDON, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that General Maude had recaptured all the 35 guns at Kut, which the garrison had put out of action prior to surrender, and thrown into the river, and which the Turks had salved.

*Russian Front.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### MORE VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS.

#### WHOLE UNITS TURN TAIL.

LONDON, July 25th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—South-westward of Dvinsk our detachments occupied German positions astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway. Subsequently ywhole units voluntarily retired to the original trenches, and a number of units disobeyed the commands. The 24th Division acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of the officers was noteworthy.

The enemy occupied a height northward of Bogush in the direction of Vilna. The officers had the utmost difficulty in restraining great numbers of men withdrawing to the rear. The enemy crossed the Sereth in the region of Mikulice and occupied Volyamazoveckaya. The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth and Strypa. He occupied three villages. We are holding the line from Gaivoronka to Monastir Jisko, north-west of Buczacz. We are retiring easterly, southward of the Dniester, Stanislau being evacuated.

There was a successful raid at Domukpatak, on the Roumanian front.

Torpedo-boat destroyers co-operated with the artillery which bombarded Tireoli, in the Black Sea, and destroyed depots and barracks.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### GERMAN NEWS.

#### BITTER FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 24th.

A German official message says:—There have been bitter fights in our favour on the whole East front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian Divisions five times attacked south-westward of Dvinsk. After tough hand-to-hand fighting the Russians withdrew with terrible losses. Renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front at Krevo, which we again hold. Eight Russian Divisions attacked southward of Smorgon, but only remnants returned.

The strategical effect of our operation in East Galicia is becoming powerful. The enemy is retreating from the northern Carpathian front. We are pressing forward on a front of 250 kilometres from the Sereth to the wooded Carpathians. We forced a crossing of the Sereth southward of Tarnopol and repulsed desperate Russian mass attacks near Trembowla. We advanced beyond Podhajce, Halicz and Bystrzyca Solotwinska. The booty is not yet ascertained. Several Divisions report 3,000 prisoners each. We captured many heavy guns and railway trucks filled with foodstuffs, proving the enemy's precipitate retreat. The Archduke Joseph's north wing joined in the movement. The Russo-Roumanian troops attempted an advance in the wide sector between Trotus and Putna Valley, but were driven back. Fresh fights have developed. General Mackensen broke down Russo-Roumanian attacks along the Putna and Sereth.

*General.*

*LATEST CABLES.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH VIEW OF RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### THE EXISTING DANGERS.

LONDON, July 25th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by a Reuter representative on his return from Russia, dwelt on the existing dangers to the Revolution. He regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Government as a misfortune. The Provisional Government was magnificently attempting to cope with unparalleled difficulties, but the Extremists had succeeded in rendering a stable Government almost impossible. The most disastrous experiment of the Revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the Army and Navy, accompanied by the Servicemen's active and rival participation in the political manifestations and propaganda.

He strongly denounced the poisonous activities of the Maximalists at Petrograd and the front. The future was largely in the hands of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who represented the community and were likely to dominate the Constituent Assembly. The majority of the all-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress and Executive had invaluably assisted the Government. He doubted if the whole army or the majority of Moderate Socialists would give of their best for a successful prosecution of the war until an Allied Conference had restated the war aim, and harmonised the same with the formula of "no annexations" or contributions.

### BRITAIN'S HUGE WAR EXPENDITURE.

#### £8,000,000 DAILY.

LONDON, July 24th

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna dwelt on the enormous rise in the expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was £8,000,000 daily and our revenue £2,000,000. If this continued it would mean an additional 3s. 4d. on the income tax, making over 8s. altogether. That would cripple trade and cause a rising in prices; not profiteering but inflated expenditure. The remedy is the curtailment of expenditure. Further labour unrest was certain if prices continued to rise.

### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that up to the present there had been 95 acceptances of the invitation to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labour representatives had been increased from five to seven. The Government's nominees included Lord Dunraven, Lord Granard, Lord MacDonnell, Sir H. Plunkett, Sir William Goulding, Sir B. Windle, and Sir Crawford McCullagh.

### PEACE AND PRINCIPLES.

#### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to various criticisms, Lord Robert Cecil strongly repudiated Mr. Dillon's allegations that the Salonika force was demoralised. Dealing with the Government's broad aims, he said it was a mere platitude to say that Austria was not our chief enemy. Germany must be our chief enemy.

Regarding broad peace principles, he said that our first was that we stand by our Allies. It would be France's right to say what she desired in regard to Alsace Lorraine, and Great Britain would back her up. This equally applied to the other Allies, and especially to Serbia. We were absolutely pledged to restoration and reparation.

The second principle for which we were fighting was a stable settlement and a sound and satisfactory peace on a principle which would secure, as far as possible, a settlement free from change or future alteration. The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism, because it endangered future peace. He believed that if there had been a democracy in Germany there would have been no war. If a real Democratic Government were established in Germany it would be a strong guarantee that the German policy would be definitely changed, and that future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

*EARLIER CABLES.*

### DEALING WITH IRELAND.

LONDON, July 25th.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George asking him to reconsider his refusal to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Southern Independent Nationalists, has again declined. He suggests an Irish Referendum as the best democratic means for reaching an agreement.

### GERMANY AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 25th.

The German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech is principally devoted to protestations that all idea of Belgium becoming a German Protectorate is out of the question.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S OPPONENT.

LONDON, July 24th.

Mr. Scrymgeour, a Prohibitionist Labourite, will oppose Mr. Churchill at the forthcoming bye-election.

### MUNITIONS.

LONDON, July 24th.

Mr. Churchill and M. Thomas have exchanged congratulatory messages, emphasising that "our departments will co-operate until victory is secured."

### WAR ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, July 24th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend the intercession service on August 4th, on the occasion of the anniversary of the war.

### FOOD PRICES.

#### GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

LONDON, July 24th.

According to a *Times* report, the Merchants Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed, in the main cases, to increase the supplies or reduce prices. It recommends that the Government should cease to act as trading intermediaries.

### NATIONAL WAR AIMS.

LONDON, July 24th.

A National War Aims Committee has been formed to keep the nation posted on war affairs. The members include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The movement was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting in the Queen's Hall, on April 8th.

### THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 24th.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive is leaving no stone unturned to support the Government. It has issued a vigorous proclamation to the Army, denouncing the traitors, and pointing out that many who fled were mowed down by German fire. Salvation lies with the Government. Yielding before Germans means the loss of land and freedom. There is only one way open, and that is forward.

#### BLOOD AND IRON.

PETROGRAD, July 24th.

M. Kerensky, interviewed, said the Government would save Russia by blood and iron if the appeals to reason, honour and conscience failed. Whatever happened, the *régime* before the revolution was impossible. The problem of the moment was to check the retreat, end economic disorder and restore finances. The situation at the front demanded heroic measures. The Government would deal very sternly with the traitors.

### PARCEL MAILS LOST.

LONDON, July 24th.

The following parcel mails have been lost through enemy action, the dates being those between which the parcels reached London for despatch:—Salonika Force, from June 29th July 4th, Egyptian Force, from July 3rd to July 8th; Mesopotamian Force, from July 3rd to July 16th, East African Force and Indian Base at Port Said, from July 3rd to July 17th; Malta and Egypt, from July 17th to July 18th; India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland, British East Africa and Zanzibar, from July 4th to July 17th; Gibraltar, from July 12th to July 18th.

### RAID WARNINGS.

#### WHY LONDON WAS SCARED.

LONDON, July 25th.

It appears that it was the new bomb warnings of air-raids which roused London at 8.30 in the morning. The signals, which were most effective in the Sabbath calm, were supplemented by notices of "take cover" which were carried by Police and Special Police. The tube stations and other places of refuge were quickly thronged with half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted for ten minutes, by which time the streets were practically empty. "All clear" was signalled at ten o'clock.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### STATEMENT BY SIR E. MONTAGU.

LONDON, July 25th.

Sir Edwin Montagu, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for India, upon being re-adopted as candidate for West Cambridgeshire, said he would take up the work of the reform of the Government of India where Mr. Chamberlain left it. The Government would announce its policy in due course.

### ALLIED BALKAN CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 24th.

There is great interest in the Allied Balkan conference at Paris to-morrow under the Presidency of M. Ribot. It will be attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, the Serbian Premier, and representatives from Russia, Rumania and Greece.

### ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE

PARIS, July 24th.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Petain are holding a conference.

### GENEROSITY OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

#### HANDSOME WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

LONDON, July 25th.

The Lords of the Treasury record their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits Settlements in increasing the war contribution to half a million sterling yearly, and recalls that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government amounts by which the military contribution of the Colony for 1913-4 and 1914-5 respectively exceeded the cost of the garrison during these periods.

### ANOTHER BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

#### LARGEST ON RECORD.

LONDON, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a vote of credit of £650,000,000 said it was larger by £150,000,000 than any previous vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last vote of credit exceeded the estimate by £1,000,000 daily. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily, whereas, for 112 days of the financial year the daily expenditure was £6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads.—Army, Navy and munitions, half a million daily; advances to Allies and Dominions, half a million daily; miscellaneous, £300,000 daily.

He was somewhat disappointed that, despite the aid of America, our advances to the Allies had increased. But we had held throughout that the Allies were one, and the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we had assumed was great, and gave evidence of our unselfishness, and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone.

He was satisfied that the United States would deal with this question in the same spirit, realising that the cause of the Allies was one, and that we relied upon receiving in the United States the resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies. The total advances to the Allies and the Dominions were £1,025,000,000, but the total advances to the Dominions was only £146,000,000.

Part of the increased Army expenditure was due to the fact that we made greater payments to India for services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than was expected when the Budget estimate was framed. The expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

He explained that the daily increase of expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies, and allowing for expenditure which would subsequently be repaid, was £300,000. Evidently the Budget estimates would be largely exceeded, mainly owing to our advances to the Allies. The total votes of credit since the war began was £5,292,000,000. Now that the country with the with greatest resources in the world had been thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that it would not be want of money which would prevent us winning. (Cheers).

The House of Commons adopted the vote of credit.

The result of the division in the House of Commons is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and as confirming the solidarity of its supporters.

Mr. Mason, a Liberal M.P., has given notice of an amendment for the reduction of the vote, as a protest against "waste and extravagance."

### OUR NEW ALLY.

#### WHAT SIAM'S WAR DECLARATION MEANS.

LONDON, July 25th.

Siam's war declaration definitely ends the activities of German agents who have been financing and directing anti-British intrigues among seditious Indians. The declaration is also important commercially, as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade on the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested and will shortly be deported.

### PRICE OF BREAD.

LONDON, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir G. Toulmin, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loss incurred in selling bread at the fixed price of 9d. per quarter will be borne by the Exchequer.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

#### PLANS FOR REGULATING THEM.

WASHINGTON, July 24th.

The Entente Powers and the United States are negotiating for plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive Trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plans contemplate the inclusion, ultimately, of all Allied vessels throughout the world, including Japanese, which are possibly engaged in the Atlantic trade to a greater extent than hitherto.

### OBITUARY.

#### MR. ALFRED MOSELY.

LONDON, July 24th.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Mosely, C.M.G.,—

[The deceased, who was born in 1855, served with the Princess Christian Hospital in South Africa, was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1904, organised Industrial and Educational Commissions to America 1902 and 1913 and a Commission of several hundred school teachers to the United States and Canada in 1906-07, and arranged a reception to one thousand Canadian and U. S. school teachers on their return visit to England in 1908-09.]

### SILVER.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Silver is quoted at 39¾. The market is quiet.

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## GEN. PERSHING IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

### M. VIVIANI'S GREAT SPEECH.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, June 14th.

The Chamber to-day held a sitting which will rank in historic grandeur with the finest in its history.

The message of France, delivered to the world in inspired eloquence by M. Viviani to-day, shows that France is undismayed and will fight to the end for the freedom of the world.

The sitting was worthy of the historic occasion. The large, sweeping hemicycle of the Chamber was crowded, hardly a Deputy was absent, the public galleries were packed, and in the diplomatic box facing the Tribune sat Mr. Sharp, the United States Ambassador, and the modest, khaki-clad figure of General Pershing. Time after time as M. Viviani eloquently described the part America is ready to play at this solemn moment of destiny the House was swept to its feet and General Pershing looked down upon a sea of the upturned faces of cheering Deputies, while from the public galleries cheers echoed and reechoed.

The sitting began with an ovation for General Pershing, who for six or seven minutes had to stand in acknowledgment of the applause of the Chamber. M. Ribot then went to the Tribune to outline the course of events in Greece.

M. Viviani followed M. Ribot, and began his account of his visit to America with an analysis of the motives which had brought the United States into the war. Was it, he asked, gratitude for Lafayette? Then he went on:—

No one could know the special place kept for France in the great American heart. There was not a speech that I heard that did not evoke the memory of the great general; there was not a building on which amidst a profusion of flags we did not find together the delicate, aristocratic features of Washington and Lafayette. It is a great thing for a country to mingle its pride with its gratitude. And as I looked and listened I, a son of the French Revolution, said to myself that the sceptics were wrong; I saw that France had not in vain generously and nobly defended her ideals of justice and honour since to-day her sons have only had to stoop to gather the immortal seed flung by her into the furrows of humanity.

Was it from admiration of France that the United States had joined in the war? Americans have felt that our people, in spite of their too ardent conflicts in peace time, would not stand out as weak and corrupt now. Was it our courage? That stands sufficiently graven in the annals of our glory. No. What has stirred the heart of the American people is our silence, our calm, our dignity; it is our people aroused, the people of the workshop and of the plough; it is the *élan* of the Marne and the patience of Verdun; it is the spectacle of this capital thrilled, but calm and dignified; the spectacle of Paris, which German calumny had declared to be the capital of frivolity. Paris is still thrilled, but she is calmer than before, as though she were reserving all her enthusiasm for the day when, by the strength of our arms, justice shall be for ever planted on the universe.

How can we explain the American intervention? America could have confined herself to saying that she would no longer tolerate the intrigues of the German Ambassador at Washington, that she could no longer bear to hear the distant cry of the children treacherously flung into the depths of the seas. America has said that, but that is not all that she has said. It will be her glory in history that she heard the cry of all the human race and that she appealed to universal justice.

Never have I felt more keenly the truth of this fact than when, in Chicago—after Berlin, the greatest German city in the world—I repudiated the fraud which would result from a lying plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine. America has by her entry into the war given to the conflict its deeper meaning, its moral, democratic character. America declares that responsibility for the war falls upon the Central Empires, that the Imperial hands are criminally bloodstained, and that the time has come to settle the conflict between autocracy and democracy. So long as there exists in the world a lying, perverse power of prey and of aggression, democracy will be in danger and will after ten, twenty, or thirty years again be called upon to face the iron storm of Germanic brutality. No, there can be no peace without victory, unless we cease to respect our graves and our candles. America has come into the war determined to fight to the end, giving us immediate help and resolved to cooperate with us until the hour when universal justice shall triumph.

Our political and economic difficulties are growing, sorrow is spreading and over the cradle the mother thinks of the grave. We know every sorrow. We must win or go under. There is nothing else for us. And are we not in the town where the French Revolution struggled within the limits of the city ramparts in vast disorders, crime, and conspiracy, while our frontiers were invaded, while 40 of our departments were in revolt? Nevertheless there were men who arose to save the country. And we who have this splendid heritage of honour and humanity, we who are no longer isolated, we around whom are all those who wish to live and breathe shall we not for ever wrest from Prussian hands the heavy sword of murder and rapine? Do not forget that you owe an account, not only to France of to-day, but also to France of yesterday and of to-morrow. When the earth trembles, but when our hearts tremble not, our duty is clear. Let us continue to the end and we shall give to humanity the finest legacy the world has ever known.

## A NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

### FUTURE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DISABLED.

[BY ARNOLD BENNETT.]

"It is heart-breaking work, and so few people seem to be willing to take any trouble," wrote Sir Frederick Milner, that veteran fighter on behalf of the victims of the war and of national ingratitude, a year ago. And he would no doubt write the same to-day. He was referring to the work of seeing that discharged soldiers, which means disabled soldiers, receive some sort of decent treatment in return for their unique sacrifices and sufferings and their immense heroism. We are very great at praising their heroism, and at commiserating with their sufferings and sacrifices. We have no words strong enough to chastise those objectors, conscientious and unconscientious, who seek to evade the job of saving us from the horrors of a Prussian triumph. But when it comes to the actual detailed, wearisome business of meting out, not warm-blooded generosity, but the skinniest justice, to the martyrs to whom we owe everything, we do not shine. Nations, it has been said, are incapable of gratitude. "So few people seem to be willing to take any trouble." Our treatment of disabled soldiers (I include sailors in the term), has until lately been infamously mean and neglectful. The injustice which these men have had to put up with has been rank and wholesale, and it would have been much worse but for the tireless efforts of three private agencies—the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society—and Sir Frederick Milner himself. (In the interminable list of honours, by the way, I find no mention of the name of Sir Frederick Milner, though war-profiteers are not absent from the list!)

THE CREDITORS OF THE NATION.

It is true that the most recent scale of pensions—in itself a triumph for Sir Frederick—shows a considerable improvement in national fairness towards national creditors. And for that improvement the victims will doubtless be thankful. But the official spirit which rules the entire system still remains, so far as I am aware, practically unchanged. And neither the Government nor the general public seems yet to have realised that our responsibility to the disabled does not end with the payment of pensions and gratuities which at the best are barely sufficient for vital needs, and which by no stretch of fancy can be called adequate rewards for priceless services willingly rendered. Quite apart from pensions, we owe it to the disabled to provide them with employment, when they are capable of being employed, at proper wages. We owe it to them that they shall be put in a position to supplement their pensions. We owe it to them that, on the one hand, they shall not be exploited by unscrupulous masters, and that, on the other hand, they shall not be compelled, for lack of opportunity, to finish their lives in idleness. To condemn a man to idleness when he has the capacity to work, is almost as bad, morally, as to compel him to penal servitude. Nevertheless, it is certain that after the war, unless some large and serious effort is made before the war ends, tens of thousands of the disabled will meet with this alternative fate of unscrupulous exploitation or soul-destroying idleness. I do not know exactly how many disabled men are now being discharged from the Army. During certain periods of last year the rate reached five thousand a week. Perhaps to-day the rate may be a little less. But in any event the numbers are vast. Some time ago Mr. Barnes admitted the existence of over a quarter of a million disabled. Every one of these disabled men is the creditor of the nation. Do we ever think of them? We think a terrible lot about getting men into the Army; but when once we have got them into the vast and ruthless machine our practical interest in them gravely diminishes, even if it does not expire.

THE ROTHBAND SCHEME.

At the end of 1915, that is to say, eighteen months ago, I gave a description of a proposed national scheme for providing employment for the disabled. The scheme has since become generally known as the Rothband scheme, from the Manchester employers who first evolved it. It is a scheme at once quite simple and extremely comprehensive. Briefly, it consists in this: First, that the King (or in default the Prince of Wales) should issue under his own name an appeal to employers to bind themselves to employ a certain number of disabled soldiers for such a period as may be necessary, and of course at proper rates of wages—such rates to be settled as wages are settled in, for example, the cotton trade. Second, that the names of all employers satisfactorily answering the royal appeal should be incorporated in a Royal Roll. The idea of the scheme has met with extraordinary approval. It has been approved by numerous public personages. It has been approved by hundreds and hundreds of large business firms. It has been approved by War Pensions Committees. It has been approved by the heads of Labour Bureaux. It has been approved, unofficially, by some of his Majesty's Ministers. And Sir Frederick Milner has said of it: "I absolutely agree that it would be a tremendous success."

THE KING'S ADVISERS.

And naturally it has been criticised, too. People have said that difficulties would arise about wages, and about the efforts of bad employers to shelter themselves behind the King's name, and about trade jealousies. But these criticisms, and sundry minor criticisms, have been unanswerably answered. And moreover, it cannot be denied that precisely similar difficulties would arise under any scheme whatever; whereas the advantages of one all-embracing appeal, backed by the unrivalled prestige of the throne, are overwhelming. It seems to me that if ever a case has occurred in which a constitutional monarch could beneficially play a real part in the national life, the present case is that case. It is out of the question to refer to private documents. All I can say in this connection is that I have seen nothing to indicate that the King would not be very willing to take his paramount share in the execution of the Rothband scheme. But the King cannot act on his own initiative. He can only act on the initiative of his responsible advisers, and apparently his responsible advisers are, as not infrequently happens, suffering from a severe attack of departmental officialism, which being translated means strategic inactivity.

THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

The history of the scheme resembles the history of many excellent, simple schemes for the public good. Outside the dark castle of officialdom it has flourished. But when once it entered that horrid abode of the panjandrums it began to wither in the close air; at best it made no progress. Long ago, at the opening of the war, the Government appointed a Committee "to consider and report upon the methods to be adopted for providing employment for soldiers and sailors disabled in the war." The Rothband scheme was brought to the attention of the Committee in two exhaustive letters in March and April, 1915, over two years ago. The Committee—acknowledged receipt of the letters. And it did no more. In its report it advocated the appointment of another committee which, among other things, was "to organise public or private appeals to employers in order to secure their goodwill in filling any vacancies . . . suitable for disabled men." Note how the very core of the Rothband scheme was cut out. This was as far as the advisory Committee ever went. And to this day no public appeal to employers has ever been organised. The Rothband scheme has been mentioned again and again in Parliament. It has been the subject of amendments to the Address. It has formed the motive of reiterated questions to the Ministers whom it ought to concern. And the outward official result has been *nil*.

BLOCKING THE WAY.

The chief opponent (active or passive, as you please or he pleases) of the scheme at the present time is Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Secretary of the British Steel Smelters Mill, Iron and Tinplate Workers' Association, who as Minister of Labour was brought into the Ministry by Mr. Lloyd George presumably in order that he might watch over the interests of Labour. Mr. Hodge had had immense administrative experience long before he joined the Government, and in the matter of "official-mindedness" he immediately took a high place in the Ministry, and may be said in that respect to rival even Lord Curzon himself. Mr. Hodge's answer to Mr. Wing's question about the Rothband scheme on the 21st of last month in the House of Commons was the perfect classic example of officialism entrenched behind its barbed wire entanglements. He said: "I am not convinced that the best interests of disabled men would be served by the preparation of a national roll of employers willing to employ such men." That was all.

No argument. No reasoning. No sympathy. No criticism. No promise. No hope. No affirmation. Simply a negation—"I am not convinced." It is about time Mr. Hodge *was* convinced about something.

But to do Mr. Hodge justice, he has in fact given a reason for his stolid blocking of the way to the scheme of the Royal Roll. On March 12th he wrote officially from the Ministry of Labour that fifty thousand disabled soldiers had returned to civil employment through the Labour Exchanges, and that the demand for such men was greater than the supply. This was his ostensible reason, which he took care not to give to the House of Commons. And the reason thus offered shows that Mr. Hodge has quite failed to comprehend the underlying idea of the scheme, and quite failed to envisage what will be the future of the disabled after the war. In a word, he has displayed a lack of the imaginative insight which is essential to the successful treatment of such a huge problem as that of the disabled.

AN AFTER-THE-WAR STRUGGLE.

Everybody is quite aware that at the present time the demand for labour, for nearly any sort of labour, exceeds the supply. Everybody is quite aware that relatively fewer men are now being discharged from the Army, and relatively more men are being transferred to the Army Reserve. On the surface the amount of loose labour on the market is exceedingly small. But it is to be remembered that large numbers of men in the Army Reserve are in reality employed on civil jobs, and that the bulk of those jobs will cease when the war ceases. It is to be remembered that millions of jobs of all kinds will cease when the war ceases, and that the entire labour market will be in a turmoil and in a state of siege, which state of siege will increase in intensity as the multitudes of human beings return from the trenches. The scheme of the Royal Roll was not designed to meet an existing evil. It was designed to meet an evil which is bound to arise after the war, and to continue for years after the war if measures are not now taken to combat it. Anybody can picture the situation by watching the struggle for one of the rare motor-buses at Piccadilly-circus between six and seven o'clock. Without special help what chance would a one-armed or a one-legged man have of getting a seat in the motor-bus? None. Well, the labour-market after the war will be the motor-bus.

DO IT NOW!

You may ask: If this scheme will not be urgently wanted until later, why should it be proceeded with at once? Why should it not be postponed? It should not be postponed because human nature is human nature, and very careless and forgetful and ungrateful. We are capable of enthusiasm for our soldiers now, while they are actually doing marvellous deeds for us. Our hearts would now beat faster in response to an appeal properly made. Our patriotism and our sense of honour are stimulated daily by the contents of the newspapers. But after the war our state of mind will be very different. We shall have other preoccupations. We shall be sick of war and all that pertains to war. Our hearts, then, will not beat faster when we are reminded of our obligations to our martyrs and saviours. It is shameful that we are built that way, but we *are* built that way. All history proves it. Here then is the reason why the Royal Roll scheme should be prepared and put into execution without delay, and it is a most powerful reason.

And be it known that if the scheme perishes, if it comes to nothing, we shall not properly be able to lay the fault, with all its consequences of human tragedy, at the door of Mr. Hodge, or even at the collective door of the Government. We shall have to lay the fault at our own doors. For the Mr. Hodges of this world and the Governments of this world are quick enough to respond to public pressure when the pressure is strong enough. Only public pressure will produce results from the official mind. Public pressure depends on public interest. The absence of it means that the public is not really interested. It means, in the phrase of Sir Frederick Milner, that "so few people are willing to take any trouble."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## PELOTA PLAYERS AS FIGHTING MEN.

### BASQUE GALLANTRY ON CRAONNE PLATEAU.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FRENCH ARMY, June 15th.

For the moment the efforts of the French are chiefly concentrated on making good their footing in the dominating positions which they won in their great advance of April and May, and at the same time they are repulsing with great courage and uniform success the furious counter-attacks that the Germans are constantly making on certain points of the line, such as the Laffaux Mill, the Plateau of Craonne, and the *massif* of Moronvilliers, which they regard as of special strategic importance.

Let me take, as an example of the good work the French are doing, the story of the enemy's counter-attack of June 3rd on the Plateau of Craonne. The plateau extends for two miles from the farm of Hurtebise to Craonne. It is composed on the left of the plateau of the Casemates, and on the right of the California Plateau, which the Germans call the Winterberg, both commanding a view of the enemy positions on the two sides of the valley of the Aillette below them.

At 3.30 a.m. the Germans attacked with two divisions, both newly arrived from Roumania. Opposite them, on the French left, defending the Casemates, were Basques and Chasseurs, both made of as good stuff as the French armies hold. Everyone knows the reputation as fighting men of the Chasseurs Alpins, and as for the others, they were the men who had carried the plateau on May 4th and 5th, and had christened the trenches they had made the Landes, the Bordeau, the Bayonne, and so on, after places in their own Basque country—splendidly athletic men, who throw grenades with the same accuracy and sporting spirit that distinguishes their playing in their national game of pelota. Basques or Chasseurs, they had need of all their skill of hand and foot.

At first they were thrown entirely on their own resources. Their telephone communications were all cut, they were hidden from the view of the *postes de commandement* by dense clouds of dust, thrown up by shells from the glaring white plateaux of powdered chalk and sand, and, until the fearless *coureurs* had dashed back through the heavy barrage fire to report, the commanding officers directing operations were badly hampered in the use of their guns. Also the machine-guns and even some of the men's rifles were so choked with dust and grit that they were put out of action, and grenades were the only weapon of which effective use could be made.

That was where the Basques and their skill at pelota came in. But for all their courage and powers of fighting they could not altogether stand their ground before the impetus of the first German rush, and on both plateaux they were driven back during the first hour of battle. The Chasseurs on the right had to face a double attack, the 152nd—who were the first regiment to enter Bukarest, and no doubt expected to repeat their performance at Craonne—advancing from the east on to the Californian Plateau while the other regiment poured across it from the north. But they kept up a tremendous fight all the time, clinging to each shell-hole and battered fragment of trench with desperate tenacity and answering demands to surrender with revolver or grenade, the one solitary idea in their heads being that at any cost they would hold on until supports could come up and counter-attacks be organized. At 7 some details of the Fifth Chasseurs and companies of the 28th Chasseurs moved up from Craonne, advancing at wide intervals across the heavy German barrage. From then onwards the French gunners were able—as the clouds of dust were not now so thick—not only to screen their own men, but to pour on the enemy a volume of fire that caused the Germans heavy losses and prevented them from either advancing or retiring.

On their left, the Paquette Division had had to face four successive waves of the German attack. The enemy came on almost shoulder to shoulder, expecting evidently that the French would prove an easy prey and before the weight of attack and discharges of liquid flame the Basque Division also gave ground. At half-past 2, after 11 hours' fighting, the 18th joined up with the first comers of the 28th, who were coming up as reserves in support, and the 28th, though they were not yet in position, at once rushed out of their communication trenches as soon as they got in touch with the men on their left.

From that moment the counter-attack began all along the line, and the enemy, leaving masses of dead behind, besides all the machine-guns which had fallen into their hands earlier in the day, were swept back into the ravines of Vauclerc, having not only won no ground, but even lost some of the positions they held at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the attack began. Their losses were so heavy that what the French have to fear now, even more than the enemy's shells, is the stench of those piles of bodies putrefying in the glare of the sun.

## MR. WILSON TO RUSSIA.

### WRONGS MUST BE RIGHTED.

### SAFEGUARDS FOR THE FUTURE.

The following is the text of the message of the President of the United States of America to the Provisional Government of Russia:

"In view of the approaching visit of the American Delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. These objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretation or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and, in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects, to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using. The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandisement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond. Government after Government has, by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and the liberty of the world. The meshes of that net must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewarped or repaired.

"Of course, the Imperial German Government, and those whom it is using for their own undoing, are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the *status quo ante*. It was the *status quo ante* out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That *status* must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

"We are fighting again for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted, and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. Remedies must be found, as well as statements of principle that will have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

"But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

"And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in a common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realise their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire and unless we pour out the blood and treasure now and succeed we shall never be able to unite or show the force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us if we stand together, victory will be ours and the only victory which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

## THE MESSINES VICTORY.

### SHORT-RANGE OFFENSIVES.

### THE GERMAN GODS.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victory of June 7th, achieved through the instrumentality of Sir Herbert Plumer's Second Army, was as brilliant and as finished a piece of work as the great day of April 9th when the first and Third Armies under Generals Horne and Sir Edmund Allenby threw the boasting enemy out of his positions north and east of Arras.

In the successive victories of the British Armies on the offensive, from Neuve Chapelle onwards, we see not only constantly increasing means on the British side, but constantly improving tactics born of hardly won experience. We could not, assuredly, have won an Arras or a Messines in 1914 or 1915, because the means were wanting, and in 1917 we have not only infinitely better war-equipment than in those years, but all the important experience of 1916 which completed the education of our Armies and has been turnd to the best account.

The prudent and limited offensive, of which Arras and Messines are typical examples, is the form of aggressive action which consorts best with the present situation and with the relative numbers engaged on each side. It has brought us complete triumphs, without excessive loss, and has spared us the great sacrifices and disappointments which more soaring strategy has brought to all armies on the Western front since the initial rush of the numerically superior German armies of 1914 was stayed at the Marne and at Ypres. When, as on April 9th and June 7th, the prudent short-range offensive is combined with a complete and scientific utilization of all the new weapons and contrivances, then we find the enemy not only beaten, but prostrated and reduced to a position of manifest inferiority. At the least possible cost to ourselves we do the enemy the greatest possible harm, and when, as at Messines, he allows us 36 hours to consolidate our position, and then counter-attacks, the result is particularly disastrous to him.

#### CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

We see again in operation at Messines all the causes which contributed to the victory of April 9th—namely, the careful preparation of the attack in all its parts, the thorough rehearsal of the operation, the use of models from which commanders and units learn the exact missions confided to them, the concentration of a formidable mass of guns, the exact registration of batteries upon their targets thanks to the co-operation of gunners, airmen, and survey companies, the preliminary bombardment and the testing of its results by raids until the position is reported ripe for assault, the clearance of the wire, the co-operation of tanks, airmen, and miners in the actual battle, the resistless rush of the infantry behind the creeping barrage, the limitation of infantry action to precise and not too distant objectives, and finally the rapid consolidation of the position when captured, an art in which our troops excel. A British attack of this character is almost resistless, but against a hard fighting enemy like the German, against defences prepared long before with the utmost skill, and against such an opposing mass of guns as that which the enemy can bring up, thanks to the inactivity on the Eastern front, no part of the preparation can with safety be omitted or slurred over. Generals Pétain and Foch, who have won so many triumphs from tactics similar to those of Arras and Messines, will assuredly not have been backward in rejoicing that the doctrine of the Allied directing staffs is now completely in accord.

We have had to listen, in amused silence, to the German protestations that our offensive was played out. We thought that it might have occurred to some German, even in comment written, as all German comment is, by order of the Higher Command, that an offensive begun by our initiative in April was not likely to end with five months of good campaigning weather still in front of us. Even if the nervous state of opinion in Germany makes it necessary to repeat daily that the Allied offensive is ended, that the German line remains unbroken, and that the loss of 70,000 prisoners, 500 guns, and perhaps 300,000 German dead and wounded represents a German victory, these are tales only fit for the German Marines, and no one outside Germany is taken in by them.

The Germans were told that ruthless submarine warfare would bring us down in six weeks, and for this expected advantage they risked, and have since incurred the hostility of the United States and other important countries. But the expected *quid pro quo* has not been secured, and though the Germans are still gulled with the assurance that we are starving, some of their roving spies may have informed the German High Command by now that England is scarcely suffering at all in comparison with Germany. The Germans were also told that as soon as we were firing off the reserves of ammunition accumulated during the winter, and that it would soon be exhausted. The defenders of the Messines Ridge will hardly share this illusion, and though we are modest amateurs at the game of land warfare [illegible] a suspicion that we are [illegible] the professionals, and in every [illegible] game.

#### THE HINDENBURG CULT.

We [illegible] German need to exalt Hindenburg [illegible] skies, but we have not noticed him [illegible] there. He and his Ludendorff have fought the campaign in the West, since they took charge, like very ordinary generals, and except in their boasting and misleading reports we can find nothing in which they excel. To lose 300,000 men and 500 guns when they admit that they are nearly equal to us in strength is not exactly a proof of competence, and on the whole we think that the lesser Moltke and Falkenhayn did just as well. We certainly admire the hardihood with which the German Press declares that our losses are from three to five times greater than in fact they have been, but we can really find no warrant for the statement, since a process of simple addition of our published losses would have revealed the truth, were truth, as it never is, a German object. We can only suppose that the Germans reckon our losses by their own, and we account them foolish for their pains, because, though we defer explanation till a later stage, we are now fighting much more intelligently than they do.

We must allow one distinction to Hindenburg—namely, that he has fought a defensive action in Belgium and has lost a battle there. None of his predecessors has been so unfortunate. It was for this reason, no doubt, that the great German counter-attack on the evening of June 8th was launched, for the moral effect of a lost battle in Belgium is as damaging as the material. Our gallant Second Army stood the test, and while completely wrecking the fresh German reserves gave no ground at all. Ludendorff's description of this affair is awaited with interest. He will probably say that the counter-attack arrested Plumer's offensive, but, in fact, all the objectives of the Second Army were already attained, and we are not given now to the untimely prolongation of an offensive before the hour for it has struck and all the fresh preparations are completed. We know our Germans well. Their particular mission is to serve as a whetstone for the British sword, and very advisably they serve this purpose. It must be an immense satisfaction to their professional pride that they are creating such an excellent army to oppose them. It must be costing them some four millions sterling a day to do so, but after all the war was theirs, and they must know what is worth their doing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WEST FRONT.

"Just as we reached the German trench, a great big Heine came rushing out shouting "Kamerad" for all he was worth. He had a shrapnel helmet on all one-sided, a bottle of pickles under one arm, and a big loaf under the other. He said he'd heard that the English were starving and that he meant to be all right. What's more, he got away with the goods, I believe."

Thus a good-humoured Canadian; he had just arrived in England from the recent fighting. He lay in the bunk of a hospital train, waiting to proceed up country. It would appear that in various parts of the line, the condition of the Germans differed a good deal. This Canadian, for instance, said that he found plenty of food in German dug-outs (and many empty bottles); men from other parts of the front say that our shelling had stopped the German supplies, and that the Boches had not seen food for as long as three days. In the bulk the Germans are not fighting with very good spirit, but the same soldier records one incident to the contrary worth mentioning.

"Our guns keep pressing forward with each jump we make and give the Germans very little chance to make a new strong line," said a sergeant of a Home County Regiment. "The Boches are fond of what we call 'Concertina wire.' It catches round your legs and then strings out and holds you up. But our bombardments knock it into chips. When our gunners get real busy now, it only takes about ten minutes to knock a position flat. When our guns go off on this job it just sounds like one huge bang, and the whole caboodle goes up into flame. The Boche fire a lot of duds now and there doesn't seem to be so much stuff in their shells."

"They fired a lot of armour-piercing stuff at us. Of course it's useless. You can't grudge Fritz a score for once, but he has some way to make before he gets up to our record; we were scoring all the time."

Some of the comments of the wounded on the equipment of the Germans are instructive, but the reports vary according to the part of the front on which the men have been fighting. At the same time, the stories always tally where the men have been on the same sector. It is possible, therefore to arrive at the truth regarding each separate phase in the fighting.

An Australian says, "One thing we have got better than the Fritzes, and that's our shrapnel helmets. They are lighter and better. The Germans haven't nearly as many as they used to have, and almost all those we captured had cap-comforters on."

"I don't agree that Fritz's clothes and boots are bad," said an observant Scot. "The men I saw had well-fitting clothes and boots in good trim, but thin, with much less material than they used to have."

The Germans take great care to shed their equipment before surrendering, it appears, and that may be why the Australian saw so many cap comforters on the prisoners. A young officer says that recently he saw a strong party of German bombers disappear into a dug-out. Some minutes afterwards they re-appeared without arms or shrapnel helmets, and surrendered.

Our men speak very well of the arrangements made for following up the advance with supplies. Despite the rapidity of the move forward and its width and depth, the rationing and the supply of material have been entirely adequate throughout.

## BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

### A CAUTIONARY NOTE.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

The news from the sea is encouraging. The enemy's "nests" on the Belgian coast are being made uncomfortable; this week he has had to deplore, apart from the damage done by the bombarding warships and bomb-dropping airmen, the loss of one destroyer, apparently with about fifty of the crew, and damage to another. The ship which was sunk was one of a round dozen laid down five or six years ago—displacing 561 tons, and with a speed of over thirty-two knots. She is a considerable loss to the Germans, and by no means the first they have sustained at the hands of Commodore Tyrwhitt, who has created a fine war record. This latest incident is a satisfactory sequel to the page of recent history in which the exploits of the *Swift* and *Broke* figure. Conditions have undergone a change with the coming of shorter nights and better weather; what with bombardments on the coast, running fights at sea, and aerial bombing, we are "getting some of our own back," and with interest. The German "nests" must be lively places in these times of almost daily attacks, and when the German flotillas put to sea for safety from one peril, they fall in with another.

These incidents suggest some reflections which may be worth setting down. We are hardly conscious of the blessings of sea-power. Nor do most of us appreciate the enormous difficulties which confront the Navy in dealing with the problem created on the Belgian coast. Admiral Mahan has led casual readers to expect that sea-power can do almost everything; but it has its limits, and those limits are reached when ships of war are opposed to well-developed coast defences such as exist along the sand dunes which are pierced by Zeebrugge and Ostend. At the time of the initiation of the Gallipoli expedition it was assumed that the development of naval ordnance had robbed the fortress of its former invulnerability. That view was largely based upon the ease with which the Belgian forts were destroyed by the Germans in the early days of the war. It was forgotten that the enemy's success was due to his ability to bring more powerful weapons—howitzers—into use than those mounted by the Belgians. The Dardanelles Commissioners in their report pointed out that "there is no limit to the protection that may be given to guns in forts," while there is to guns on ships, which are, moreover, mounted on unstaple platforms. After hearing a great deal of expert evidence they pointed out that:

Guns as mounted on board ships cannot be given sufficient elevation to obtain high-angle fire similar to howitzers, but at long ranges or at short ranges by reducing the muzzle velocity an angle of descent of about 21deg. can be obtained. The *Queen Elizabeth's* mountings can give about 20deg. of elevation, but this is not sufficient for really high-rate fire.

#### THE ANTWERP EXPEDITION.

Since those breathless days of the autumn of 1914, when the enemy was endeavouring to break through to Calais, the Germans have had ample opportunity of applying to the Belgian coast those principles of defence which, with great patience and determination, they adopted for the protection of their North Sea bases in the years preceding the war. No country has ever devoted so much time, labour, and money to the perfection of a coast defence system as the Germans employed, first, on their own littoral, and then on the coast which they seized from the Belgians. About two and a half years ago we were able to land troops at Antwerp! Zeebrugge was available for our use. Whatever may be said of Mr. Churchill's action in reference to the Dardanelles—and the last word has still to come—the instinct of the former First Sea Lord was right which led him, with the approval of Lord Kitchener and the other members of the Cabinet, to go to Antwerp. It was a tragic effort to save that port, and with it Zeebrugge, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The forces were inadequate; it may be that the scheme was unwise at the moment, but the idea revealed a correct appreciation of the importance of retaining control of the Belgian coast. Mr. Gladstone was no strategist, and in his day submarine and aeroplane were unthought of, but he understood the importance of not permitting a possible enemy to obtain a footing on this part of the coast of the Continent. In 1870 he was prepared to go to war rather than permit Belgium to be overrun. He may have remembered that the loss of Calais was one of the causes which contributed to the death of Queen Mary.

It may be that it was impossible for us to defend the Belgium coast during the closing months of 1914. Our military resources were meagre and our naval forces were pre-occupied with a number of problems, none more important or urgent than the safe conduct of transport in all the world's seas during the great mobilisation of the army, which was carried out by Lord Kitchener with splendid courage and fine faith in the efficiency of sea-power. He had told the Australian people years before that when war came the Empire would have to put its confidence in the Fleet, and on becoming Secretary of State for War, he translated his faith into acts.

#### OUR BREADTH OF OUTLOOK.

Owing to the failure to turn the Germans out before they had established themselves on the Belgian coast, we are now confronted with a difficult problem. That is not to say that the difficulties are insuperable; on that point only sailors with wide and recent experience can speak. It is no secret that the situation has been worsened owing to the co-operation which we have given to our Allies. Everyone knows how wide is the

(Continued on page 8.)

## AMERICAN AID.

### GERMAN PRESS CONSOLATION.

Even journals like the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are still publishing periodical articles belittling prospects of American assistance to the Allies. In a characteristic essay called "The American Equipment" the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—

Seven weeks have passed since America's entry into the war, and in this period the people on the other side have certainly not been idle. But it is already being shown in which spheres American assistance can be of great use to our enemies, and in which other spheres it will apparently never be of decisive importance.

At the head of all the American measures stands undoubtedly the introduction of compulsory service in the United States. Without long hesitation one of the most sacred principles of national life has been abandoned. Whether that was done solely with consideration for the present war in Europe is, indeed, a separate question. For in the meantime it will have become plainer even to the general public in America that to raise and train a large army is quite a different thing from sending this army over the seas and maintaining it there for a long period. Here also the question is still whether Herr Wilson and his immediate advisers have any desire to let the bulk of their future Army fight and bleed outside the country. The support of the French and English front which is arranged for this summer is, of course, of modern extent.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the "alleged" number of Americans in France, "if the transports escape the German submarines," will be 200,000, but it "assumes" that this number really includes a great many Americans who were fighting long ago. Reference is then made to the American airmen, and it is added:—

Before the 5,500 machines and 6,000 airmen are ready for use at the front a good number of months may be expected to pass, and our German Air Service has time enough to prepare its defence against this enemy also. In material resources the *Entente* was already superior, but the superiority of warlike achievement in the air is nevertheless indisputably on the German side, and we all are confident that this position will not be altered by the entry of the Americans.

As regards participation in the naval war, the Washington Government boasts that the destroyer flotillas which it has sent into the submarine area "are co-operating effectively with the flotillas of Allies." To judge from the daily reports of our submarine successes, it seems that on the German side little trace has been found of this "effectiveness" of the Americans.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* then arrives at its favourite conclusion that the chief sphere of American activity must be the sphere of "war economic and the financing of the war." Even the supplies to the Allies of food and materials of war can be considerably increased, "within the limits within which the German submarines allow these deliveries to across the ocean." As regards finance, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is rather gloomy, but rejoices that, in any case, "the European enemies of Germany must sink into ever greater dependence upon the Americans."

distribution of British naval force. There are ships co-operating with the Army in Mesopotamia; we have heard lately of British monitors assisting the Italians in the Adriatic; it is common knowledge that many large men-of-war, as well as over 500 small craft, are on duty in the Mediterranean; reference has been made by the Admiralty to the China Squadron; and the Americans have spoken of our cruisers in the Atlantic. The naval authorities are confronted with conditions which have never existed before, not even during the Napoleonic War, when at one period we faced the world practically alone. A ship cannot be in two places at once. In recognising the extent of the burden which the Navy bears, and praising the competency of the seamen, let us not forget the inevitable result that we possess at the strategic centre of intimate importance to the British people less naval power to risk in hazards of war than we could employ with advantage.

Those are considerations to be borne in mind when reviewing the position on the Belgian coast. Let us dismiss from our minds, once and for all, the idea that the responsible officers are not doing their best, and that the Admiralty is not giving the fullest measure of support to every practicable scheme. It is apparent that the War Staff in Whitehall, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, in command of the Dover Patrol, and the Commodore in charge of the naval air station at Dunkirk, are striving to the utmost to harass and injure the enemy. Only those who are familiar with the circumstances can decide whether the operations which are now being pressed with energy could have been undertaken before. Only those, also, who are acquainted with the conditions on the Belgium coast can determine the exact scale and character of the problem which has to be solved. It would be a great thing if Zeebrugge and Ostend, and the whole of that district could be made too uncomfortable even for the Germans, but it is not the greatest thing. The greatest thing in history is the manner in which the Grand Fleet has imposed its will on the concentrated naval forces of the second greatest sea-Power in the world. For over thirty four months the High Seas Fleet has been neutralised—its salt water severely "rationed." In the meantime, behind the screen of our naval power, we have become a great military nation. The Navy has carried the Army to the fields of action. That in the conditions existing was an unparalleled achievement. The Navy is still bearing all those many divisions of troops on its back. In spite of submarine and mine, because it is defending the lines of communication, and at the same time it is offering to the Germans a challenge to a battle by sea. Where can we find a parallel to that, even if we dismiss the campaign against the submarine as a "side-show," which it certainly is not?


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|---|---|---|
| Peking. | Soochow. | Canton. |
| Tientsin. | Chinkiang. | Whampoa. |
| Peitaiho. | Nanking. | Kowloon. |
| Chinwangtao. | Wuhu. | Lappa. |
| Taku. | Kewkiang. | Samshui. |
| Antung. | Hankow. | Kongmoon. |
| Manchurian Trade Centres. | Yochow. | Nanning. |
| | Shasi. | Wuchowfu. |
| Newchwang. | Ichang. | Kwangchowwan |
| Dairen. | Chungking. | Pakhoi. |
| Port Arthur. | Hangchow. | Hoihow. |
| Chefoo. | Ningpo. | Lungchow. |
| Weihaiwei. | Wenchow. | Mengtsze. |
| Tsinanfu. | Santu. | Hokow. |
| Mukden. | Foochow. | Szemao. |
| Shanghai. | Amoy. | Tengyueh. |
| Harbin. | Kirin. | Changchun. |
| Swatow. | Lungkow. | Hunchun. |
| Lungchingchun. | | |

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| Shimonoseki. | Tamsui. | |

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CHOSEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Chemulpo. | Fusan. | Chinnampo. |
| Kunsan. | Pingyang. | Songchin. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hanoi. | Annam. | Saigon. |
| Haiphong. | Kwé. | Cambodge |
| Yunnan Provinces. | Quinhon. | |

PHILIPPINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manila. | Iloilo. | Cebu. |

BORNEO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarawak. | Labuan |
| Brunei. | British North Borneo |

SIAM.

MALAY STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perak. | Selangor. | Pahang. |
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| MANILA | "YUENSANG" | Saturday, 28th July, 3 P.M. |
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## WEATHER REPORT.

On July 25th at 11.45.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly over N. China, and decreased slightly elsewhere. There is no significant change in distribution, except that the continental depression now appears to be central near Haiphong.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.83 inch. Total since 1st January, 52.24 inches, against an average of 68.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock ... | S. & S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy frequent rain. |
| Formosa Channel ... | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks | The same as No. 1. |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

## HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

| Signal. Symbol. | Meaning. |
|---|---|
| 1.—Red cone. | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. |
| 2.—Black cone. | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.). |
| 3.—Black cone inverted. | Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.). |
| 4.—Black drum. | Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.). |
| 5.—Black ball. | Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.). |
| 6.—Double cone. | Gale expected to increase. |
| 7.—Black cross. | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction). |

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

25TH JULY, A.M.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind Direction. | Wind Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kochi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ushima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishi'jima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bonin Is. | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | 6 a. | 29.79 | 74 | 86 | SSW | 6 | o |
| Hankow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Changsha | " | — | — | — | — | 2 | b |
| Shanghai | " | 29.76 | 76 | 92 | ESE | 4 | b |
| Gutzlaff | " | 29.76 | 74 | 95 | SE | 4 | b |
| Sharp Peak | " | 29.70 | 78 | 91 | SE | 2 | r |
| Amoy | " | 29.65 | 78 | 92 | SE | 1 | o |
| Swatow | " | — | — | — | — | 0 | r |
| Taihoku | 5 a. | 29.71 | 73 | 98 | — | 0 | o |
| Taichu | " | 29.69 | 73 | — | — | 0 | o |
| Tainan | " | 29.67 | 73 | — | SE | 4 | o |
| Koshun | " | 29.73 | 76 | — | — | 4 | r |
| Pescadores | " | 29.66 | 71 | — | SE | 4 | r |
| Canton | 6 a. | 29.59 | 77 | 96 | E | 2 | or |
| Hongkong | " | 29.65 | 77 | 94 | ENE | 2 | or |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.57 | — | — | ESE | 4 | or |
| Macao | " | 29.65 | 77 | 98 | E | 4 | r |
| Wuchow | 9 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoihow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 7 a. | 29.60 | 79 | 89 | W | 4 | r |
| Tourane | " | 29.58 | 82 | — | SW | 2 | b |
| Cape St. James | " | 29.74 | 77 | — | WSW | 4 | o |
| Aparri | 6 a. | 29.75 | 75 | 94 | SSE | 4 | o |
| Dagupan | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manila | " | 29.75 | 75 | 96 | — | 0 | o |
| Lega | " | 29.75 | 77 | 88 | SW | 2 | o |
| Tacloban | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iloilo | " | 29.79 | 75 | 91 | — | 0 | o |
| Surigao | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guam | 4.20 | 29.86 | 75 | — | — | 0 | o |
| Labuan | 8 a. | 29.80 | 80 | 91 | SW | 2 | b |

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 25th.

| | Previous Day at 4 p.m. | On Date at 8 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.65 | 29.58 | 29.60 |
| Temperature | 81 | 77 | 77 |
| Humidity | 85 | 94 | 94 |
| Wind Direction | NW | NE | North |
| " Force | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Weather | od | or | o. |
| Rain | 3.21 | — | 4.07 |

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th 81
Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th 75

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th July to 1st August.

| Days of Week | Days of Month | HIGH WATER. H'kong Clean Time. | Height | HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time. | Height | LOW WATER. H'kong Clean Time. | Height | LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time. | Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Thurs. | 26 | m 1 30 | 4 8 | m 7 10 | 3 2 | 7 12 a | 2 6 | 1 48 a | 2 6 |
| | | 1 12 a | 4 7 | 7 26 a | 2 6 | | | | |
| Fri. | 27 | m 2 15 | 5 2 | m 8 58 | 3 2 | 8 14 a | 2 9 | 2 32 a | 2 9 |
| | | 2 13 a | 4 1 | 7 47 a | 2 9 | | | | |
| Satur. | 28 | m 4 8 | 5 5 | m 10 48 | 2 9 | 9 14 a | 3 1 | 3 32 a | 3 1 |
| | | 3 38 a | 3 6 | 8 14 a | 3 1 | | | | |
| Sun. | 29 | m 4 5 | 5 9 | 0 10 a | 2 2 | 10 14 a | 3 2 | 4 32 a | 3 2 |
| | | 6 2 a | 3 4 | 9 2 a | 3 2 | | | | |
| Mon. | 30 | m 5 3 | 6 4 | 1 4 a | 1 6 | 11 14 a | 3 3 | 5 32 a | 3 3 |
| | | 7 36 a | 3 5 | 10 33 a | 3 3 | | | | |
| Tues. | 31 | m 6 2 | 7 0 | 1 50 a | 1 0 | 12 14 a | 3 2 | 6 32 a | 3 2 |
| | Aug | 8 26 a | 3 7 | 11 55 a | 3 2 | | | | |
| Wed | 1 | m 6 58 | 7 5 | 2 32 a | 0 5 | 1 14 a | 3 1 | 7 32 a | 3 1 |
| | | 9 4 a | 3 8 | | | | | | |


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Mr J. S. Hamilton
Mr G. Harper
Mr & Mrs Hidden
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mrs A. E Hodgins
Mr T. H. Holcombe
Mr L. Hope
Capt R Innes
Mr N. de Journel
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr & Mrs J. S. Kershaw
Mr & Mrs C. Kitts and child
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr G. Guidon—Lavallée
Mrs M. E. Lane
Capt R. C. Lawe
Mr & Mrs J. J. Leivia
Mr A. Linbird
Mr S. Longfield
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Dr O. Marriott
Mr H. C. Martin
Mr J. W. Mayhew
Mr R. B. McKay
Mr H. van Meines
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Mr G. V. Read
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Mr A. S. Sorensen
Mrs Speakman
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr A. E. Spraque
Mr A. C. Spence
Miss A. Square
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr F. G Thompson
Mr G. W. Thomson
Mr & Mrs A. Tier
Mr J. H. Titchen
Mr A. L. Todt
Mr M. Tauchiya
Mr & Mrs J. G Ward
Mr E. Ward
Mr L. A. Ward
Mr W. T. Watts—Evan
Mr van der Weide
Mr W. J. Wilcoxson
Mr C. F. Wolsiffer
Mr G. G. Wood
Miss Kate Wrig ht

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Mr J. E. Barbora
Mr D. K. Blair
Mrs Briand
Mr & Mrs A. E. Carleton
Mr & Mrs F W. Cary
Miss S Cook
Misses Correa
Mr L. de N. Correa
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Sir W. Rees Davies
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Mr F. W Evans
Dr & Mrs C. Forsyth
Mrs Flooh
Lady Galt
Miss Galt
Mrs E. Gaudiot
Rev Griffith
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr F. B. Johnson
Sir Ellis Kadoorie
Mr Toorvald Kring
Mr & Mrs A. Lembelet
Mr Littaye
Mr & Mrs Neil MacIntyre
Lt & Mrs Macaulay
Mr Marcomito
Mrs Marshall
Mrs Victoria de Mathan
Capt & Mrs Victoria de Mathan
Hon. Mr C. Mc. T. Messer
Miss Mirgès
Mr H. J. Nairn
Mr & Mrs F G. Nightingale
Mr V L. Perkins
Comdr. Read
Mrs Ch. Ricail
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mrs A. Snags
Mrs Staple Smith
Mr & Mrs V Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Maj.-Gen. Ventris
Mrs Ventris
Lt.-Col. John Ward M.P.
Dr & Mrs Whyte
Mr G. E. Wetton
Col. Young

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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Mrs R. Almond
Mr J. R. Flynn Anderson
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. J. Beggy
Mr & Mrs G. Blair
Mr W. Budge
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mrs Christiansen and child
Mr D. Clark
Mr G. E. Costello
Mr J. Cruickshank
Mr T. B. Culhane
Mr R. A. Donaldson
Mr K. M. Fetterly
Mr Finlayson
Mr F. H. Fisher
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mr J. Joseph
Mrs McAinsh
Mrs McGee
Mr W. Morley
Mr H. Parker
Mr & Mrs Parsons and child
Mrs W. C Passmore
Mrs C. J. Piris
Mr & Mrs C. E. Richardson
Mr & Mrs J. R. Shaw
Mr & Mrs Siefert and family
Mr J. Sim
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr J. R. Smith
Miss Smyth
Mrs Stewart and children
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr A. C. Yule


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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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# C. N. C.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | "LIANGCHOW" | On 26th July, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SHANTUNG" | On 27th July, D'light. |
| SHANGHAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 28th July, D'light. |
| NEWCHWANG | "SINGAN" | On 31st July, Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHENAN" | On 31st July, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINKIANG" | On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 4th Aug., Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO | "TEAN" | On 8th Aug., Noon. |

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FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, | 31st July at Noon. |
| "HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, | 27th July at Noon. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

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AGENTS.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1917 | Due at London 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|---|---|

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS. | Leave H'KONG. about | Leave S'PORE about | Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about | Due LONDON about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA | § YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada | 12,500 | WED'DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon. | |
| | § SADO MARU Capt. Shimobe | 12,500 | THURSDAY, 23rd Aug., at Noon. | |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE. | | | | |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON. | | | | |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO. | | | | |
| NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA | § TANGO MARU Capt. Soyede | 13,500 | FRIDAY, Aug., at 11 A.M. | 17th |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | § IYO MARU Capt. Takano | 12,500 | THURSDAY Aug., at 11 A.M. | 9th |
| KOBE | | | | |

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 | FRI., 27th July. |
| TENYO MARU | 23,000 | FRI., 10th Aug |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | SATUR., 25th Aug |
| SHINYO MARU | 23,000 | FRI., 7th Sept. |
| PERSIA MARU | 9,000 | SATUR. 22nd Sept. |
| KOREA MARU | 18,000 | FRI., 5th Apr., |

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANYO MARU | 18,500 Tons |
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 " |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 " |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
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TELEPHONES 2374 and 2375. [67

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

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A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 26th July.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.
1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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## North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "PANAMA MARU" | FRIDAY, | 3rd Aug., at 3 P.M. |
| "MANILA MARU" | THURSDAY, | 16th Aug., at 3 P.M. |
| "CHICAGO MARU" | TUESDAY, | 28th Aug., at 3 P.M. |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "KAIJO MARU" | TUESDAY, | 31st July, at Noon. |
| "SOSHUMARU" | THURSDAY, | 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M. |
| "AMAKUSA MARU" | SUNDAY, | 5th Aug., at Noon. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINE.

24 PAGES. 24 PAGES! 24 PAGES

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 25TH JULY, 1917.

| STOCKS. | PAID UP VALUE. | OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M. | CLOSING QUOTATION. | LAST DIVIDEND. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS.— | | | | |
| Hongkong and Shanghai ... | $125 | $665, s. & s. | | £4 16/- for 1916 |
| INSURANCES.— | | | | |
| Cantons ... ... ... | $50 | $140, sellers | | $25 for 1915 |
| China Fires ... ... ... | $20 | $143, buyers | | $9 for 1915 |
| Hongkong Fires ... ... | $50 | $320, sellers | | $27 for 1915 |
| North China ... ... ... | £5 | T. 140 | | 15 int. account 1916 |
| Unions ... ... ... ... | $100 | $835, sellers | | $30 for 1915 |
| Yangtsze ... ... ... ... | $60 | $192½, buy. | | $21 for 1915 |
| SHIPPING.— | | | | |
| Douglas S.S. Co. ... ... | $50 | $85 | | $5 int. a/c 1916/17 |
| | | $18, sales | | $1.25 for 1916 |
| Canton Steamboats ... ... | $15 | | | |
| Indo-China Pref. ... ... | £5 | $40, sellers | | 6/- for 1916 |
| Do. Def. ... ... | £5 | $101½ | | 50/- for 1916 |
| | | | | $2.10 for year ending 30-6-17 |
| Star Ferry Co. ... ... ... | $10 | $29 | | |
| REFINERIES.— | | | | |
| China Sugars ... ... ... | $100 | $96 | | $12 for 1916 |
| Malabon Sugars ... ... ... | P30 | $29, buyers | | 5 Ps. for 1916 |
| DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.— | | | | |
| Kowloon Wharf Co. ... ... | $50 | $68, sales | | $4 and bonus of $2 for 1916 |
| H. and W. Dock Co. ... ... | $50 | $111½, sales | | $5 and bonus of $6 for 1916 |
| Shanghai Docks ... ... ... | Tls. 100 | T. 90, s. & b. 91, sellers | | Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-6-16 |
| LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.— | | | | |
| Central Estates ... ... ... | $100 | $95, sellers | | $7 for 1916 |
| Hongkong Hotels ... ... | $50 | $98, buyers | | $3 for ½ year |
| Hongkong Hotels ... ... | $100 | $94½, buyers | | 47 for 1916 |
| Hongkong Lands ... ... | $10 | $6½ | | 50 cents for 1916 |
| Humphreys Estates ... ... | $30 | $33 | | $2 for 1916 |
| Kowloon Lands ... ... ... | $50 | $72, buyers | | $5.25 for 1916 |
| West Points ... ... ... | | | | |
| OILS.— | | | | |
| Langkats ... ... ... ... | G10 | Tls. 15, buy | | Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16 |
| Shells ... ... ... ... | £1 | 120/-, buyers | | 2/- int. account 1916 |
| Ural Caspian ... ... ... | £1 | 32/- | | 9% for 1915/16 |
| MINING.— | | | | |
| Kailans ... ... ... ... | £1 | 34/6, buyers | | 1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17 |
| | £1 | $2.45 | | None since 1910 |
| Raubs ... ... ... ... | £1 | 25/6 | | 4/- int. account 1916 |
| Tronoh ... ... ... ... | | | | |
| COTTON MILLS.— | | | | |
| Ewo ... ... ... ... | Tls. 50 | T. 160, sales | | Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16 |
| Kung Yik ... ... ... | Tls. 10 | T. 15, buy. | | T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16 |
| Shanghai ... ... ... | Tls. 50 | T. 128, buy. | | Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16 |
| Yangtszepoo ... ... ... | Tls. 5 | T. 5½, buy. | | Nil for 1915 |
| MISCELLANEOUS.— | | | | |
| China Borneos ... ... ... | $12 | $7 | | 60 cents for 1916 |
| China Lights ... ... ... | $5 | $4½ | | None since 1906 |
| China Providents ... ... | $10 | $7.90 | | 70 cents for 1916 |
| Dairy Farms ... ... ... | $6 | $23 | | $3 for year ending 31-7-16 |
| Green Island Cement ... ... | $7½ | $7.10, sellers | | 80 cents for 1916 |
| Hongkong Electrics ... ... | $10 | $43, s. & b. | | $3 for year ending 28-2-17 |
| Hongkong Ices ... ... ... | $25 | $151 | | $11 for 1916 |
| Hongkong Ropes ... ... | $10 | | | $2 and bonus of $1 for 1916 |
| | | $27½, buyers | | None for year ending 31-5-16 |
| Hongkong Steels ... ... | $10 | $10 | | 30% for 1916 |
| Hongkong Trams ... ... | 5/- | $6.40 | | 7½ for year ending 30-4-17 |
| Peak Trams Old ... ... ... | $10 | $9.10 | | 35 cents for year ending 31-5-16 |
| Do. New ... ... ... | $1 | $0.90 | | $1.25 for 1916 |
| Steam Laundries ... ... | $5 | $3.40, buyers | | 70 cents for 1916 |
| Union Waterboats ... ... | $7 | $13 | | None since 1914 |
| Watson & Co. ... ... ... | $10 | $6, buyers | | |
| Wm. Powell, Limited ... ... | $7 | $6½, sellers | | |

| RUBBERS. (Singapore Currency) | PAID UP VALUE. | YEAR ENDS. | LATEST QUOTATION. | DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR. | INT. DIV. TO DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alor Gajah ... ... ... ... | $1 | Sept. | $4.40 | 35 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Ayer Panas ... ... ... ... | $5 | Jan. | $11.20 | 25 p. c. | — |
| Glenealy ... ... ... ... | $1 | Oct. | $2.45 | 30 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Kedah ... ... ... ... | $1 | Apl. | $4.50 | 42½ p. c. | 30 p. c. |
| Kempas ... ... ... ... | $2 | June | $3.10 | 40 p. c. | 25 p. c. |
| Malaka Pinda ... ... ... ... | $1 | Aug. | $2.80 | 30 p. c. | 20 p. c. |
| Malakoff ... ... ... ... | $2 | Dec. | $4.50 | 30 p. c. | — |
| New Serendah ... ... ... | $2 | Dec. | $4.30 | 25 p. c. | — |
| Sandycroft ... ... ... ... | $2 | Jan. | $4.75 | 30 p. c. | — |
| Tapah ... ... ... ... | $10 | Dec. | $21.50 2/6½ | 35 p. c. | 10 p. c. |
| Plantation Rubber in London ... | | | | | |

**VERNON & SMYTH.** Share Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | July 25th. |
|---|---|
| ON LONDON.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | 2/7⅛ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 2/7⅛ |
| Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ... | 2/6⅞ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 2/7⅛ |
| Credits, at 4 months sight ... | 2/7⅛ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 2/8 |
| ON PARIS | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 359 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 369½ |
| ON NEW YORK. | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 61⅞ |
| Credits at 60 days' sight ... | — |
| ON BOMBAY.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | nom. |
| ON CALCUTTA. | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | nom. |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | |
| Bank bills, at sight ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days sight ... | |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ... | 124⅜ |
| ON MANILA.—On demand.—Pesos ... | 123½ |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ... | 110⅜ |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand ... | 148½ |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ... | 4⅛ % pm. |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand ... | 4⅛ % pm. |
| ON BANGKOK.—On demand ... | 58½ |
| SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ... | $ 7.66 n |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... | $44.40 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz ... | 39⅛d. |

### SUBSIDIARY COINS.

| | | per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | 20 cents pieces ... | $0.02 Premium |
| Hongkong | 10 " ... | $0.00 " |
| Canton | 20 " ... | $3.48 discount |
| Canton | 10 " ... | $4.00 " |

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

**TO-DAY.**

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture, &c., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

**Tuesday, 31st July:—**

11.30 a.m.—United Asbestos Oriental-Agency, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs Jebsen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr Geo. P. Lammert.

**Monday, 13th Aug.:—**

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

**Monday, 27th Aug.—**

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs Witzke & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr Geo. P. Lammert.


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FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| FOR | ON WEEK-DAYS | ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O ... ... ... | 5.00 P.M. | — |
| Tai Po ... ... | 10.00 A.M | 8.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow | 2.00 P.M. | — |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui | 4.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M | — |
| Canton Samshui and Wuchow ... | 7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Macao ... ... ... | 7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... | Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Sanmei ... | 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun ... ... | 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M | 9.00 A.M. |


## BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances, at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [16

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or other periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [161

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (½ Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000

President André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES in PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

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In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

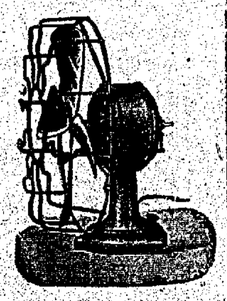


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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 27

## BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
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A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ... ... $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUMITANG. PEKING, Kwaihua Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for House Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [839

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [600

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital ... ... ...£1,500,000
Subscribed " ... ... ... 1,125,000
Paid-up " ... ... ... 562,500
Reserve Funds " ... ... ... 600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Galle | Karachi | Penang |
| Calcutta | Hongkong | Kotah Bhara | Rangoon |
| Colombo | Howrah | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Kandy | Madras | Singapore |
| Port Louis (Mauritius). | | | |

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [32


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